JULY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2979.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mills,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their ſtore, in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muſcovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork,

And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6 *w.* ¶

Philadelphia, June 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Monday, the 9th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a Plantation or Piece of Land, ſituate in the township of Blockley, and county of Philadelphia, containing by computation 100 acres, on which are two wooden tenements, a ſtable, and other improvements, bounded by lands of Samuel Rhoads, John Hughes and others: Said place lies on Marſhall's road, about ſeven miles from the city, and has for ſeveral years been occupied as a public houſe of entertainment, known by the name of the Millſtone Tavern; taken in execution as the property of William Roberts, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 9th of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Fenton, inn-keeper, in Northampton township, A certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Northampton aforeſaid, bounded by lands of David Vanhorn, Iſaac Vanhorn, and others, containing about 85 acres, with the apurtenances; late the property of Robert Vanhorn; taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

‡ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, June 16, 1787.

Newtown Bucks county, June 26, 1787.

WAS taken up, for horſe-ſtealing, and committed to the goal of ſaid county, ISRAEL DOAN, THOMAS DOAN and JONATHAN DOAN; and there remains yet unclaimed, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a large raw-boned brown horſe, ſuppoſed to be about ſeven or eight years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a little white on the off hind foot. Alſo a ſlight gold watch, a pair of holſter piſtols, and three great coats. Alſo taken from one William Johnſon, and for which he was convicted at the laſt court, one pair of trowſers, four pair of thread ſtockings, one pair cotton ditto, one ſtock, and one pillow caſe. Any perſon who may have loſt any of the abovefaid articles, may have them again, by applying to Francis Murray, Eſq; proving property and paying coſt. If no owner or owners appear in three weeks from the date hereof, they will be ſold to pay coſt.

‡ JOSIAH FURGUSTON, Goaler.

June 26, 1787.

WAS committed to the work-houſe of the city and county of Philadelphia, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, three Germans, the firſt calls himſelf HENRY CHARLES MYER, by trade a paper maker and ſtocking weaver, is about 5 feet high, 28 years of age, dark complexion, with ſhort curling black hair, and ſpeaks good Engliſh. The ſecond calls himſelf JOHN MARTIN KEYSER, by trade a taylor, 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 years of age, fair complexion, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh. The third calls himſelf HENRY GROSS, but in his own country went by the name of Frederick Holland, by trade a taylor, 5 feet high, 27 years of age, dark hair, and pitted with the ſmall-pox. They all ſay they came from Norwich, in the ſtate of Connecticut. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come within ſix weeks from the date hereof, make good their claim, pay charges and take them away, or they will be diſcharged, on paying the fees of the work-houſe.

¶ JESSE CROSLEY, Keeper.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe, New-York,

On Wedneſday, the 1ſt of Auguſt next,

That beautiful bright bay Horſe, called

Young HIGH-FLIER,

The property of John Knight and Joſeph Fox,

IMPORTED from England laſt November, now covering at Captain Dawſon's, at Brooklyne, Long-Iſland; he is four years old this graſs, fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, handſomely marked, moves to the admiration of all who ſee him, and allowed by good judges to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any horſe ever imported in theſe States. June 22.

N. B. The money to be paid at the time of ſale. ¶ 5w

June 19th, 1787.

TAKEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Spread Eagle, on the night of the 16th inſtant, A light Bay MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall hurt with the ſaddle near her withers, lately ſhod before, about 12 years old, and about 14 hands high. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have his mare again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, by applying to

¶ BENJAMIN DAVIS.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, an Iriſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM CHERRY. He came from Dublin about a year ago, in the Dublin Packet, Capt. Alcorn, is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, with ſhort brown hair, and was dreſſed in a light coloured full linſey coat, half worn, a blue cloth jacket, and fuſtian breeches, grey worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes, and a good roram hat. He is a taylor by trade, and likely will try to get into buſineſs in Philadelphia, but has lately worked at the farming buſineſs. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN LONGSTRETH.

June 19, 1787. ¶

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,

(Price 7/6 bound, or 6/ in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE

OF THE

CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

To be Sold by M. CAREY, Printer,

Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

A FOUNT of French Small Pica,

in uſe only five months, weight about 550lbs.

A Fount of French BREVIER,

ſame time in uſe, weight about 200lbs.

To ſave trouble to perſons inclined to purchaſe, the loweſt price of the former is a Quarter Dollar, and of the latter 3s. 10d. per pound.

N. B. Notes at two months, *diſcountable* at the Bank, will be received as Caſh. No other Notes will be taken.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of CHARLES MAYBURY, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

‖ PETER ASTON, acting Executor.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cheſter Town, in Maryland, on Sunday, the 27th of May laſt, TWO HORSES, one a bright Bay, ten years old, fifteen hands high, well made, and carries a fine tail; the other is a dark Brown, about thirteen years old, ſhort legged, with a Roman noſe, and both hind fetlocks white. They are both ſhod before, and in very fine order. Any perſon that will ſecure theſe horſes, and give information to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter Town, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS, if they are found in Maryland, TWENTY DOLLARS, if out of it, or Two thirds of this reward for the Bay, and One-third for the Brown: All reaſonable charges ſhall beſides be paid, if they are delivered at Cheſter Town. WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

Cheſter Town, June 1787. ‡

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

JUST opened in Second-ſtreet, next door but one to the Black Bear, or nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Buck, above Race-ſtreet, by the Widow Maag, formerly called the Widow Brown, where may be had, all ſorts of the beſt manufactured tobacco, rappee and Scotch ſnuff &c. Perſons inclined to favour her with their cuſtom, may depend on good uſage from their humble ſervant, ¶ ELIZABETH MAAG.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the Subſcribers, at Valley-Forge, on the 7th inſtant, A dapple grey draught HORSE, about ſeven years old, ſtrong made, 15 hands high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owners may get him again, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS, with reaſonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horſe and thief, on conviction of the thief. ‡

6th Month 18, 1787. ISAAC POTTS. & Co.

To be Sold by HENRY DRINKER,

at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, below Race-ſtreet,

A Quantity of very good undreſſed quills; dreſſed or clarified quills of a firſt and ſecond quality; a few hampers of cheeſe lately imported, and in good order.

And at his ſtore fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market-ſtreet, formerly belonging to William Allen, Eſq; are to be had Live Feathers of an excellent quality, and in ſuch quantities as may ſuit houſekeepers, and others.

Alſo bar iron and plough-ſhare moulds, and a great variety of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes, two, four and ſix quart tea-kettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, Stew-pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, faſh weights, ſcale weights from 7 to 56lb. cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw-mills, wallowers or fan cogs, ſmall and large iron cabouſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds generally in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs and ſetts of chimney backs and jams, &c. &c. Theſe caſtings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All perſons indebted to the late houſe of James and Drinker, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid Henry Drinker, and are hereby informed that the indulgence they have had for many years paſt cannot be continued. Thoſe who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their reſpective mortgages, bonds, notes and book debts will in a ſhort time be put under the care of attornies at law, for recovery.

Philadelphia, Sixth month 4th, 1787.

May 27th, 1787.

WAS found tied in the woods, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay MARE, riſing four years old, denotes to be part blooded and part hunter, trots and canters, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with ſome white on both her hind feet, and a ſmall ſnip, is very round bodied, has a ſwitch tail, neither brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ISAAC TAYLOR, Eſquire, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

Montgomery townſhip and county, June 8, 1787.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of this inſtant, the following creatures, viz. a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a blaze down his forehead, branded on the near thigh, trots and canters. An old ſorrel MARE, a little hipſhot, low carriage. And a black MARE COLT, with ſome white down her forehead, marked on the near ſhoulder. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

[European Papers are received by the Ship George, Captain Hunter, arrived at New-York on Tueſday laſt, in ſix weeks from Glaſgow, from which the following Articles are ſelected.]

DUBLIN-CASTLE, April 10.

THIS day his grace the Lord Lieutenant went in ſtate to the houſe of peers, with the uſual ſolemnity, and the Commons being ſent for, gave the royal aſſent to

An act for granting certain aids, duties, and impoſitions to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, for the time therein mentioned, and for giving effect to a treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between his Majeſty and the Moſt Chriſtian King.

PARIS, April 11.

At this moment the utmoſt confuſion reigns here, owing to a general diſtruſt and want of current caſh. The bankers offer 12 per cent. for money to ſupport their credit; and, to add to the calamnity, and run on the bank (the Caiſſe d'Eſcompe) has already begun. It is no wonder that there ſhould be a temporary and ſudden want of confidence between man and man, on the diſcovery of knaviſh gambling and other peculations in men of ſuch rank as Calonne, Miromeſnil, and Aligre, whoſe places were nearly in France the ſame as thoſe of the firſt Lord of the Treaſury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Privy Seal, in England. It is much apprehended that many great houſes will be ruined by this total ſtop to credit: you may, therefore, caution your merchants againſt great operations with this city, till the alarm has ſubſided.

LONDON, April 16.

Monday in the Houſe of Peers, the order of the day being read for the Houſe to be put into a Committee on the bill, entitled, "An act for the better preventing vexatious ſuits being brought for the recovery of debts contracted in America, previous to the treaty of peace with the United States," the ſame was upon motion diſcharged *ſine die*,

So much is exchange in favour of this country, that for ſome time paſt not leſs than fifty thouſand pounds have been remitted hither weekly.

The Parliament of Paris entered on their Journals on the 31ſt of March, the letters patent which aboliſh the Droitt d'Aubaine; and by which all Engliſh ſubjects, dying in France, are to be conſidered as natural born ſubjects.

The diſpatches received lately from Earl Cornwallis, Governor General of Bengal, wear an aſpect at once ſo ſerious and alarming, that all the Leadenhall-ſtreet ſophiſtry cannot do their contents away. They have already tranſpired, and exhibit to the view a ſcene in direct contraſt to thoſe repeatedly ſet forth by the partizans of Adminiſtration. They roundly aſſert, that the credit of the Company is gone, and that their Government cannot ſubſiſt without aid from home. Their bonds are at a higher diſcount than they have been ſince the termination of the war, and the reſources are drying up. The affairs on the Coromandel coaſt are in a worſe ſtate than of the Carnatic. But both together are in a moſt diſtracted ſituation.

The Lords of the Treaſury have ordered all requiſitions, for money, ſince the concluſion of the late war, by Governors, &c. in America and the Weſt-Indies made out immediately, and laid before the Board.

The Secretary at war has ordered a minute inſpection to be made into all the invalid companies and others now employed in the garriſons of Great-Britain and Ireland, as a material regulation is intended.

The returns from the regiments now abroad have been laid before his Majeſty, and others have been given for ſending over a number of recruits to the different ſettlements.

April 17. A correſpondent at Vienna ſays, that on the 28th of March laſt, the Emperor cauſed the following notice to be ſent to the French Miniſter; "That he received with pleaſure the French King's declaration of the 19th, of his determined intention to preſerve the peace of Europe; but that, as great diſputes ſtill ſubſiſted between the Porte and Ruſſia, which had not come to any one point of deciſion; and *a war ſeeming to him inevitable* from the difference which there was in opinion between the Cabinet of the Porte and the people, he declared, in caſe ſuch event happened, he would remain *neuter*: However, in the mean time, following the example of the French King, he would uſe every means to ſettle all difficulties, if *the people* were diſpoſed to peace; but ſhould his endeavours prove unfortunate, he ſhould obſerve a rigid neutrality.

By authentic letters from Vienna we are informed that, on the 29th day of March the Ruſſian troops, ſuppoſed to be aſſiſtants at a coronation pomp, completely inveſted the very important fortreſs Oczakoff, which it is generally ſuppoſed, muſt ſurrender very ſpeedily, as the Turks are by no means prepared with proviſions, ſtores, or ammunition. —Nothing but a deciſive action in favour of the Ottoman army, that may come to its relief, can ſave the place, in which there are now upwards of twenty thouſand Spahis.

The 10th of next month is the time fixed for aboliſhing the old duties on foreign brandies, wines, rum, &c. and for the intended new duties to take place.

The Engliſh Governors of Bombay have ſent 200 Europeans, and 500 ſeapoys, and taken poſſeſſion of a ſmall Iſland, called Die Gracia, ſituate 200 leagues north-eaſt of the Iſle of Bourbon; on which the deceaſed Count de Buſſy had permitted a French family, and ſome negroes to reſide, merely for aſcertaining to whom it belonged. The Engliſh alledge they want it for a watering place, though the French ſuſpect they deſign it for a lodgment of troops, to attack the Iſles of France and Bourbon. The French Miniſters have written to our Court on the ſubject, and inſiſt that the troops may be withdrawn immediately.

The ſtate of affairs, between Ruſſia and the Porte, is ſaid to have been made known to Government by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador in an official manner, giving notice of a fleet coming round from the North, and demanding for them the uſual accommodations within the ports belonging to Great-Britain.

The Ruſſian fleet, for which the requiſition of aſſiſtance and friendly reception has been lately made to our Court,

consists of 33 ships of the line, 11 frigates, and five bomb-ketches—the *avowed* object of this armament is to chastise, and, if possible to destroy the piratical Powers of the coast of Barbary; but it is much more probably intended to pay a visit (and THAT an effectual, though not an amicable one) to some places in the VICINAGE OF THE DARDANELLES.

The Spanish Ambassador is said to have delivered a rescript at St. James's yesterday from the Court of Madrid, in answer to requisitions from England on the state of affairs between the British and Spanish settlements in the West-Indies.

The insults offered to the Spanish Consul by the Dey of Algiers, should not be felt by the Court of Spain only. It ought to be a general cause to extirpate that nest of pirates from the face of the earth.

WESTMINSTER, April 25.

This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being come thither, his Majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to

An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the public revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French King, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies remaining in the Exchequer, for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt.

AUGUSTA, June 9.

By several people lately from the frontier posts of this state, it is credibly reported, that the Creek Indians have again renewed hostilities. They inform, that in the course of the last week some Indians carried off a negro, the property of a Mr Lang, of Greene county, and were closely pursued by a Mr. M'Michal and a lad (name not mentioned) who unfortunately fell in attempting to rescue the negro, and according to savage custom were scalped. The Indians in their precipitate retreat lost the scalps but got the negro entirely off.---Irritated by the loss of his neighbours, Capt. Alexander, with a small party of volunteers, went in quest of the murderers, overtook and killed six of them on Saturday last, on the opposite side of the Oconee river, not far from the place at Shoulderbone, where the late treaty was held. It is likewise said, that two other Indians were killed on the Monday following, and that 150 have set out from the nation purposely for mischief. Although this alarming intelligence is not officially authenticated, we are sorry to observe, that by the manner in which it is communicated to us, it has rather too great an appearance of truth. In our next we hope to render the public a more accurate account of this interesting affair.

CHARLESTON, June 19.

Friday last the ship Maria, Capt. Dennison, from Anamabo, with 203 negroes on board, was seized, under authority of the law which prohibits the importation of slaves for three years.

BOSTON, June 21.

The committee, raised by the honorable house of representatives, to fix on a suitable place in the country, as the seat of government, on Friday reported to the house in favor of Concord, in the county of Middlesex.

A gentleman who arrived in town last Friday from Berkshire informs, that a few days since a party of the insurgents entered the house of a deputy-sheriff, in Pittsfield, in that county, and destroyed all the writs, executions, and legal papers, they could lay their hands on. A striking proof this---of the peaceable disposition of those caitiffs, who a few days since were represented as humbly supplicating the mercy of government, and as wishing to return again to their duty as good citizens. Confusion come upon us, for arresting the thunderbolt from its devoted victims.

We are happy in communicating to the public the pleasing intelligence, that on Saturday last a motion was made in the house of representatives for an emission of paper money, and after a short debate, the idea of so fraudulent a currency struck the house with such abhorrence, that the motion was rejected by a majority of fifty six (197 voting)

The four unhappy criminals, under sentence of death for treason, in the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, who were to have been executed on Thursday, have, it is said, been reprieved for a further term of six weeks.

Gale, the rebel, who is under sentence of death, in Worcester county, we hear, is reprieved until the 2d of August next

Thursday next, we hear, is appointed for the execution of the noted traitor, Job Shattuck, at Concord.

PORTSMOUTH, June 19.

With satisfaction we inform our readers, that the greatest unanimity graces the proceedings of the legislature of this state. The spirit of party seems to have fled, and the general good seems to be the aim of each and every of the members of that honorable assembly.

ALBANY, June 21.

We learn from Washington, that the magistrates of Salem, on the evening of the 14th instant, receiving intelligence that Shays was lurking near the easternmost part of that settlement, at one Wilson's in Sandgate, recommended to Lieutenant Colonel Martin immediately to collect a sufficient force, and apprehend him and his abettors at all events. Colonel Martin, with a secrecy and dispatch which did him honor, immediately distributed the necessary orders, and at sunrise the next morning about 16 of the Hebron militia, under the command of Captain Sheperd, and an equal number of light infantry, under Captain Clap, of Salem, marched to the place where Shays was said to be concealed. After searching every suspected place, and making the strictest enquiries of persons who were taken up, they returned disappointed in the object of their expedition. It appeared that Shays had for some days past been concealed in a log house, which he quitted, it is presumed, partly on account of its equivocal situation, it being on the borders of Vermont, and possibly within the limits where it exercises jurisdiction: he decamped the preceding night, and left word that he meant to return to Canada, convinced he could no longer remain in these parts with safety. They were not able to learn whether Shays had received any notice of this excursion, though it is highly probable. Upon the whole, we are happy to inform the public, that the authority of Washington are determined to proceed in the most rigorous manner against any person or persons that may have given Shays intelligence, if he or they can be discovered.

NEW-YORK, June 28.

On Tuesday last arrived in this port His Most Christian Majesty's Packet le Courier de l'Europe, Clement le Fournier, Esquire, commander, in 45 days from Havre de Grace.

By this packet later intelligence is received, respecting the Assembly of Notables, than by the ship George. We are told by a London paragraph of the 28th of April that Monsieur Neckar was banished from Paris. But we are assured that is not the fact; Mr. Neckar simply retreated a few leagues and returned.

It is a notorious fact, that M. de Calonne is dismissed, to which account is added, in private letters to a respectable gentleman in this city, the following anecdote respecting him---That while on his expeditious route through the country, he passed a place of execution, where a malefactor had just received the reward of his demerits; and, on his arrival, the intelligence of this personage soon buzzed through the numerous crowd, whose rage was so great that it was with difficulty that the police prevented his being absolutely *hung* up on the gallows, through the two standards of which they passed him and his coach.

We are also assured, that there was the greatest unanimity subsisting in the Assembly of the Notables immediately after the confusion of M. de Calonne's impeachment had subsided.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 13.

"Versailles is in the greatest confusion; nobody is to be trusted; all the King's Ministers are disgraced.

"M. de Calonne is ordered to leave Versailles, where he is now kept in sight. He would have been impeached when in place as Minister, but it was thought disrespectful to his Majesty. He is now impeached by M. le Marquis de la Fayette.

Monsr. de Forquier is named Controlleur de Finance, but only to fill up the gap---it is not supposed he can keep it long.

"Le Garde de Sceaux, M. de Maromesnil, is exiled, or confined to his house; and M. la Morgnan named in his place.

"Le Controlleur des Batimens du Roi, inspector of the King's buildings, M. d'Angerville, is dismissed; and the first President of the Parliament of Paris, M. d'Aligre, is desired to demand his congé; if he refuses, he will instantly be prosecuted for maladministration. M. d'Ormesson is named to succeed him. These are the principal changes.

"M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil, brother to the Admiral of that name, a great favourite of the Queen, wanted the place of Controlleur de Batmens du Roi, but he is also in disgrace.

"To give you some little idea of the peculations of the Ministers of this country, take the following circumstance:

"Monsr. de Baron d'Aspagrac (brother to the Abbe, the great speculator in the funds, sent or ordered to the Bastile a little while ago) was proprietor of the county of Sancerre. This county was represented to His Majesty as a purchase worthy his attention, and what he ought not to let slip.---(You must know that a speculation of this kind to a Minister is more lucrative than making a Nabob.) The King cannot alienate the crown lands, but he can make an exchange; the Baron would not sell absolutely for money only, but demanded something in exchange, and some money. The county of Sancerre was accordingly estimated at one million seven hundred thousand French livers; one million was paid in money; and for the seven hundred thousand livers, as many different parcels of woodland and meadow, &c. in the different parts of the kingdom, belonging to the King, were to be assigned, as, upon investigation by the Nobles, are found to be worth fourteen millions of livers; so that thirty thousand pounds sterling was to have been purchased by his Majesty with six hundred thousand pounds. You may judge by this sum what would have been the good will to the Minister who made the bargain. During M. de Calonne's administration, nothing has been transacted without his being secretly touched. The purchase of l'Orient, from the Prince Guimence, was of the same kind: but the impeachment by Monsr. de la Fayette demands a rigorous enquiry into all these matters. It is said, Calonne is a defaulter for one hundred and fifty millions of livers---such are the facts and reports of the day.

"In the beginning of the *Assemblee des Notables*, M. de Calonne foreseeing, from the spirit and vigor of the Members, the affair would turn out badly for him, advised the King to sign five lettres des cachets, for as many of the heads; which he refused, by nobly saying, "They were called together for his benefit, and they should debate in all freedom." Lately he had again the audacity to propose to His Majesty to dismiss the Garde de Sceaux, and to sign 32 lettres des cachets for the different Nobles, Archbishops, Bishops, &c. It was this last application which decided the King, who most undoubtedly wishes to do what is right; but how is he to do it, from whom truth, light and justice are always hidden? It is even said, that the King did not sign a lettre de cacher against Mirabeau; but that he was frightened out of the town by the Minister, who was afraid his abilities would open the eyes of the King and people; for His Majesty replied, "No, he would not; that he had written the book with a good intention, and did not deserve punishment." These are noble sentiments, give me leave to tell you, from absolute power."

The following is the impeachment of M. de Calonne by the Marquis de la Fayette.

"Monseigneur,

"THE King desires us to indicate no particular abuses, but in signing our names; the advice which I gave on Saturday has procured us this permission; I will profit by it, with zeal, impartiality, and liberality, which are in my heart. I have said, that it was necessary to attack the monster of stock jobbers. His Majesty deigns to assure us, that he does not support stock-jobbing; I had been the interpreter only of the public alarm.

"I proposed, and now propose to the office, that His Majesty be supplicated to order a serious examination, by persons not suspected, of all the gifts of the King, of domains, as well as of the titles of gifts, sales, exchanges, or purchases, which are, or ought to be in the chamber of accounts, so that His Majesty may know the value of those he has made, investigate burthensome contracts which have not been liquidated, and break those wherein he has since his accession to the throne been injured of more than one half. And to support my suspicions by some examples, I have quoted the contract of l'Orient, because the public has been scandalized, in learning that, for the seigneury of l'Orient and the lands of Chatel, being together worth no more than 180,000 livers a year, the Prince of Guimence has had the principalities of Dombes, estimated at 40,000 livers rent (without reckoning, say they, 800,000 livers paid to M. de l'Aubespine, who had obtained possession of it) and the immense sum of 12 500,000 livers, payable in 25 years.

"I have quoted the exchange of the Compte of Sancerre, because I fear it has been paid for by 8000 acres wood, of which 3000, 3 or 500, in the county of Blasois, are worth of themselves, as it is said, the Compte of Sancerre; and that the public adds to these 8000 acres a great number of lands in different provinces, and a great sum given to M. le Baron d'Espagnac.

"I have the mortification to believe that the King has acquired, since his accession to the throne, about 700,000 livers of revenue in lands and forests, which he had paid for with about 700,000 livers a year; 50 000 of which, or thereabout, in annuities for lives; and that he has gained on this occasion, either in ready money, or engagements to pay it, at stated terms, upwards of 45 millions.

"It is possible I may be deceived, but a great disorder supposes a great depredation.

"I ask why the Ministers of Finance propose to the King purchases or exchanges, which, not being by any means proper for him, can only serve the purposes of particulars?

"I might perhaps ask also, why the King is made to purchase domains, at the same time that it is thought necessary to sell those he has?

"I am not of the King's Council, neither of the Chamber of Accounts, nor one of the Administration of Domains; I cannot, therefore verify what I indicate; but my patriotism is alarmed, and I solicit a rigorous examination.

"And since the information now given is signed by me, and is to be laid before his Majesty, I repeat with double confidence, the reflection I have submitted to Monseigneur, which is, that the millions which are dissipated are levied by imposts, and that imposts can be justified only by the necessities of the state; that so many millions abandoned to depredation or to avarice, are the produce of the sweat of the brows, of the tears, and, perhaps, of the blood of the people; and that the calculation of the misfortunes which have been caused to compose those sums, so lightly and prodigally dissipated, is a frightful one, for the justice and goodness which we know to be the natural sentiments of his Majesty.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 19.

"Mr. de Calonne is at last driven from his strong hold, and exiled to his estates in Loraine, which he had purchased with the savings of his depredations, for 13,000,000 of livers.

"Amongst the numberless depredations of which he is accused, the following is not the least, either in its nature or consequence; it is now clearly proved, that from the positive orders from the Ministry to the mint at Strasburg, all the new Louis coined in that place are worth 19 livers only--- the other three (you know the late coinage is intrinsically worth but 12 livers) have been disturbed, to satisfy the raging appetite of the connivers. Several millions have been coined, as you may easily conceive, which has staggered public faith in such a manner, people know not what to take. This will probably occasion a recoinage, and Louis be replaced at their former value.

"It is supposed he has had the address to entangle so many of the first personages about the Court in his affairs, that they cannot be examined into without divulging too much, which may account for the diversity of opinions and resolution concerning him.

"Mr. de Veymerange, Director of the Posts, has thought proper to abscond with 30,000,000 of livers, about 1,250 000 l. It was reported he had taken the road for England, but the last accounts assert he was stopped, and is at present lodged in the Bastile."

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 18.

"The publications in your papers respecting the funding systems have all been reprinted in our city, and the accurate and just reasonings contained in them have convinced all classes of our citizens, except tories and speculators. We know not, as yet, the part our new rulers will take with our debts but I am sure, if they are not put on another footing, we must all be ruined. The debt of this country (contracted by ignorance, and greatly accumulated by fraud) is far above the ability of our country to discharge at its nominal value. Something is due to the states, as well as to speculators. While they din our ears with the praises of public faith, we should listen to the claims of strict and simple justice. The United States may do *strict justice* to every certificate holder, and yet strike off a third or fourth of the demands that are made against them. The annual interest of our federal debt, if paid, would require all the money in our country to pass through the treasury once every *two* years. Now, surely, no country could bear this monstrous taxation. The case of Great Britain paying off *some* of her depreciated notes does not apply to the present circumstances of this country, any more than a man who is worth 5000l. and pays a debt of 1000l. does to the case of a man who is worth 5000l. and *owes* a debt of 15000l. The *wisest*, and *only* thing such a man could do, is to call his creditors together, and pay them 6/8 in the pound---nor will he injure any of them, if he finds out that none of them gave a higher price for his bonds or notes. The case of the United States is exactly similar to what I have stated. The friends of the funding systems, when we complain of our taxes, tell us of our fine feathers, and dinners, and other acts of extravagance; but for my part, I see no more of these things now, than I did before the war, when we got rich and were happy. Indeed, I think there is much less of them, and more industry in many parts of our country than ever. But men are alike, it seems, in all countries. Our speculators, like the Egyptian task-masters, have learned to cry out-----"ye are idle--ye are idle."------Feathers, feasts, and coaches, are the exclusive pleasures and privileges of men who draw from 20 to 60 per cent. from their country.

On Thursday last came on, in the court of common pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, the interesting trial respecting the seizure of the ship Anna, belonging to Messieurs Clifford and Wells, for landing a quantity of porter that had not been previously entered at the Collector's office.---After a discussion of two days a verdict was given in favor of the informants.

The General Assembly of Connecticut, at their last session, passed an act repealing all acts and parts of acts of that state contrary to the treaty of peace between Great-Britain and the United States.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona March 15.

"There are upwards of 1000 artificers now employed at the Catholic King's arsenal and cannon foundery in this city, which is one of the principal curiosities in Spain. These are all busied in casting cannon, for which there are two separate elaboratories, one for iron, the other for brass; in the last there is an immense quantity of cannon and mortars, brought from different fortresses to be re-cast."

Extract of a letter from New-York June 27.

"Yesterday arrived in this port, in distress, the French ship La Flandre Francoise, Captain Rabtute, bound for Bourdeaux, from St. Domingo, with a very valuable cargo. She is four weeks from St. Domingo, and three from Bermuda, where she touched and landed her passengers, after having sprung a leak. From Bermuda the passengers have sailed for Charleston, an opportunity having offered for that place."

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Arch-street, near Fourth-street, an indented German SERVANT MAN, named Lewis Jeck, a baker by trade, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has short black hair, a full broad face, thick lips, is addicted to liquor. He speaks very little English, and came to this country last fall. He understands a little of dying of hats. Had on, when he went away, a dark blue cloth coat, lately turned, a blue and white striped flowered double breasted jacket, a white shirt, a new pair of sheepskin breeches, brown thread stockings, and a castor hat. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1787. CONRAD ABEL.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, at the Rum-hill Falls on Schuylkill, a sorrel MARE, 14 hands and an half high, shod all round, a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 26, 1787. ¶ JACOB KEG.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT noted and well accustomed Tavern and Farm, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, situate on the main road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 26 miles from the city, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, late the property of John Kerlin, deceased. It is an excellent stand for a public house. The farm contains 152 acres, and the soil is good for any kind of grain. For terms, apply to the subscribers.

WILLIAM KERLIN,)
ADAM CLAMPFFER, and) Administrators.
JOHN SMITH,)

Chester county, June 30, 1787.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, by bond, note or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands are desired to bring them in properly attested, for payment.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT noted Tavern, the sign of the BLACK HORSE, at Frankford bridge, containing 40 acres of good Land, with convenient stabling and sheds. This stand is very suitable for a store or lumber yard. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN STEEL.

Directions for recovering persons who are supposed to be dead, from drowning, also for preventing and curing the disorders produced by drinking Cold Water or other Liquors, and by the action of noxious vapours, lightning, and excessive heat and cold, upon the Human Body.

Published by order of the Humane Society, of Philadelphia.

OF the many calamities to which mankind are subject, there are none more productive of distress than sudden and violent deaths.

In great cities, instances of this kind (from drowning, suffocation, and other accidents) are very numerous; and this melancholy circumstance is much aggravated by reflecting, that a large proportion of those who are thus lost to their friends and country might be saved, if they were properly treated.

That this is the case, appears clearly from the reports of several respectable societies in Europe, which were formed for the purpose, and have happily succeeded in the humane attempt of restoring to life persons apparently killed by the accidents above mentioned.

It is now only twenty years since the first society of this kind was formed at Amsterdam, and but thirteen since the first existence of that in London, and yet near one thousand persons have been preserved from death by these two institutions. Societies of the same kind have been formed at Paris, Venice, Hamburgh and Milan; and from their reports it also appears, not only that a large proportion of persons, apparently dead, have been recovered, but that this recovery may be effected after they have been a long time in that situation.

As the inhabitants of this part of America are exposed, not only to all those accidents which occur in England and Holland, but to several others which rarely take place there (as those produced by excessive heat and cold, and by lightning) they must have additional inducements to form an institution of this kind: and altho' its objects are of the highest importance, the following plan for attaining them will shew, that the business of such an institution is very practicable and easy.

First—As people in general are uninformed of the proper methods to be pursued in such cases, and as medical assistance cannot always be procured in time, it will be necessary to lodge directions respecting the proper treatment in all those places where such accidents commonly occur.

Secondly—It will be necessary to deposit at those places, such apparatus and medicines as have been found most useful in these cases; as the time lost in waiting for them, if they are not at hand, may deprive the unfortunate person of all chance of recovery.

Thirdly—It will also be necessary to place at proper distances, near rivers, a number of grappies and other instruments, for extracting speedily from the water those who fall into it.

By these means, the Societies above mentioned have had the satisfaction of restoring fathers to the fatherless, and living children to parents who were deploring their loss;—and have rendered to humanity the important service of preserving from death a large number of useful members of the community. Their great success influenced a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia to associate themselves for the same purpose, under the name of the "Humane Society;" who, as they are desirous of the concurrence of their fellow-citizens, have subjoined their constitution; and hope that those who approve of it, will unite with them in carrying it into execution.

Subscriptions and donations to this society will be thankfully received by *Christopher Marshall*, jun. Treasurer of the society, and by any one of the society.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY, instituted in the year 1770, for the recovery of drowned persons, having for some years past not been sufficiently attended to, it is now agreed to revive it; and further, to include in its objects persons disordered by noxious vapours, lightning, drinking cold water, and from the action of excessive heat and cold upon the body; for which purpose the following plan is adopted:

That every person, paying one dollar annually, for the use of the institution, shall be deemed a contributor.

That the contributors shall choose twelve Managers on the second Wednesday in March, of every year, who shall, as soon as convenient, choose from among themselves a President, two Inspectors, and a Secretary. They shall likewise choose a Treasurer from among the contributors. They shall hold stated meetings on the second Wednesday of every month. Their business shall be to regulate all the affairs of the institution. Five Managers to make a quorum.

Directions *for* recovering Persons, *who are* supposed *to be* dead, *from* drowning.

1st. As soon as the body is taken out of the water it must be conveyed, *with care and tenderness*, to a house, or any other place, where it can be laid dry and warm, avoiding the usual destructive methods *of hanging it by the heels, rolling it on a barrel*, or *placing it across a log on its belly.*

2dly. The clothes must be immediately stripped off, and the body wrapped up in blankets, well warmed. It should be laid on its back, with the head a little raised. If the weather be cold, it should be placed near a fire; but if the weather should be warm, it will be sufficient to place it between two blankets well heated; taking care to prevent the room from being crouded with any persons who are not necessarily employed about the body.

3dly. As soon as it can possibly be done, a bellows should be applied to one nostril, while the other nostril and the mouth are kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the wind pipe (or that part which is called by anatomists *Pomum Adami*) is pressed backward. The bellows is to be worked in this situation; and when the breast is swelled by it, the bellows should stop, and an assistant should press the belly upwards, to force the air out. The bellows should then be applied as before, and the belly should again be pressed upwards; and this process should be repeated from 20 to 30 times in a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. Some volatile spirits, heated, should be held under the valve of the bellows, while it works. If a bellows cannot be procured, some person should blow into one of the nostrils through a pipe or quill, while the other nostril and mouth are closed as before; or if a pipe or quill be not at hand, he should blow into the mouth, while both nostrils are closed; but whenever a bellows can be procured, it should be preferred, as air forced in by this means will be much more serviceable than air which has been already breathed.

4thly. At the same time the whole body should be rubbed with the hand, or with hot woollen cloths. The rubbing should be moderate, but continued with industry a long time, and particularly about the breast.

5thly. During this time, a large quantity of ashes, or salt, or sand, should be heated; and as soon as it is milk-warm, the body should be placed in it; the blowing and rubbing are then to be continued as before; and when the ashes, salt, or sand, are cooled, some warmer must be added, so that the whole may be kept milk-warm.

These methods should be continued three or four hours, as in several instances they have proved successful, altho' no signs of life appeared until that time. When the patient is able to swallow, he should take some wine, or rum and water; bleeding or purging ought not to be used without consulting a physician, who should be called in as soon as possible.

To prevent the fatal Effects *of* drinking cold Water, *or* cold Liquors *of any Kind, in* warm Weather.

1st. Avoid drinking while you are warm, or,

2dly. Drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in your mouth before you swallow it; or,

3dly. Grasp the vessel out of which you are about to drink (provided it is made of glass, earthen ware, or metal) for a few minutes, with both your hands, for each of these substances conveys off a portion of the heat of the body into the cold liquor, and thereby lessens the danger which arises from the excessive heat of the body, and the coldness of the liquor; or,

4thly. Wash your hands and face, and rinse your mouth with cold water before you drink. If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking cold water hath been produced, the first, and in most instances, the only remedy to be administered, is sixty drops of liquid laudanum in spirit and water, or warm drink of any kind.

If this should fail of giving relief, the same quantity may be repeated every twenty minutes, until the pain and spasms abate.

When laudanum cannot be obtained, rum and water, or warm water should be given. Bleeding should not be used without consulting a physician.

The dangerous Effects *of* noxious Vapours, *from* Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, *&c. may be* prevented,

By procuring a free circulation of air, either by ventilators, or opening the doors or windows, where it is confined, or by changing the air, by keeping fires in the infected place, or by throwing in water in which stone-lime has been dissolved.

These precautions should be taken, before entering into such suspected places, or a lighted candle should be first introduced, which will go out if the air is bad. When a person is let down into a well, he should be carefully watched, and drawn up again on the least change. But when a person is apparently dead, from the above-mentioned cause, the first thing to be done is to remove the body to a cool place in a wholesome air; then let the body be stripped, and let cold water be thrown from buckets over it for some time. This is particularly useful in cases of apparent death from drunkenness.—Let the treatment now be the same as that for drowned persons. The head should be raised a little; and continued frictions, with blowing into the nostrils with a bellows, should be practised for several hours.

In Cases *of* Suffocation, *from the* Fumes *of* BURNING CHARCOAL,

The general treatment recommended for curing the disorders brought on by noxious vapours is to be applied; but the dangerous effects of this may be prevented, by taking care not to sit near it when burning: To burn it in a chimney; and where there is no chimney, to keep the door open, and to place a large tub of water in the room.

In all these, as well as in cases of drowned persons, moderate purges and bleeding are only to be used, with the advice of a physician.

To prevent the fatal Effects *of* Lightning,

Let your house be provided with an iron conductor; but when this cannot be had, avoid sitting, or standing, near the window, door, or walls of a house, during the time of a thunder gust. The nearer you are placed to the middle of a room, the better. When you are not in a house, avoid flying to the cover of the woods, or a solitary tree, for safety.

When a person is struck by lightning, let continued frictions and inflation of the lungs be practised: Let gentle shocks of electricity be made to pass through the chest, when a skilful person can be procured to apply it; and let blisters be applied to the breast.

To prevent Danger *from* Exposure *to the* Excessive Heat *of the* Sun.

Disorders from this cause, or (as they are vulgarly termed) *strokes of the sun*, may be expected, when a person who is exposed to its rays is affected with a violent headach, attended with throbbing or with giddiness; where the disorder takes place, these symptoms are followed by faintiness and great insensibility, with violent heat and dryness of the skin, redness and dryness of the eyes, difficulty of breathing, and, according as the disease is more or less violent, with a difficulty, or entire inability of speaking or moving.

To guard against these dangerous effects of heat, it will be proper,

1st. To avoid labour, or violent exercise, or exposing yourself to the rays of the sun, immediately after eating a hearty meal:

2dly. To avoid drinking *spirits* of any kind, when you are thus exposed. These add an internal fire to the heat of the sun, and are particularly hurtful in harvest. Vinegar and water, sweetened with molasses or brown sugar, butter-milk and water, small beer, whey, or milk and water, are the most proper drinks for people who are exposed to excessive heat. But the less a person drinks of liquors of any kind *in the forenoon*, the better will he endure the heat of a warm day. It will also be proper,

3dly. To wear a white hat, or to cover a black one with white paper, when you are necessarily exposed to the hot sun, and to avoid standing still when you are in such a situation.

4thly. To retire into the shade as soon as you begin to be affected with pain or throbbing in the head, with giddiness or with faintiness.

If these precautions have been neglected, and the symptoms above described have come on, it will be proper,

1st. To remove the person so affected into a cool, dry place, and to loosen all his garments, particularly those around his neck and breast.

2dly. To examine whether the pulse at the wrists or temples beats forcibly, and if it does, to bleed immediately; but if the pulse be weak, or cannot be perceived, bleeding must not be performed.

3dly. To place his feet and legs (or if it can be done) the lower half of his body, in warm water. But if this remedy fails,

4thly. Dr. Tissot advises to apply linen cloths wet with cold water, or with cold water and vinegar, to the temples and all over the head.

5thly. To administer plentiful draughts of vinegar and water sweetened.

In all cases of this kind a physician should be sent for, unless the patient recovers speedily.

To prevent the Effects *of* Excessive Cold.

Persons are in danger of being destroyed by cold, when they become very drowsy, or are affected with general numbness or insensibility of the body. As the cold which proves fatal generally affects the feet first, great care should be taken to keep them as warm as possible.

1st. By protecting them when you are exposed to cold with wool, or woollen socks within the shoes or boots, or with large woollen stockings drawn over them, or when you ride, with hay or straw wrapped round them.

2dly. By keeping up a brisk circulation in the blood vessels of the feet, by *moving them constantly*; or when this is impracticable, from a confined situation, and two or more persons are exposed together,

3dly. By placing their feet, *without shoes*, against each other's breasts.

If, notwithstanding these precautions, a person should be rendered sleepy or insensible by cold, he must exert himself and move about quickly, for if he should sleep in the cold, he will inevitably perish. When a person who is travelling in company begins to be affected in this manner, his companions should force him to walk briskly, or to run.

When cold has produced apparent death, the body should be placed in a room without fire, and rubbed steadily with snow, or cloths wet with cold water, at the same time that the bellows is applied to the nose, and used as in the case of drowning.

This treatment should be continued a long time, although no signs of life appear, for some persons have recovered, who were to appearance lifeless for several hours.

When the limbs only are affected by cold, they should be rubbed gently with snow, or bathed in cold water with ice in it, until their feeling and power of motion return; after which the bathing or rubbing with snow is to be repeated once every hour, and continued a longer or shorter time, as the pains are more or less violent.

The person thus affected should be kept from the fire, for warmth and acrid applications of every kind are improper.

JOHN JONES, President,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJAMIN DUFFIELD,
CASPAR WISTAR,
SAMUEL P. GRIFFITTS,
JOHN R. B. RODGERS,
ROBERT PARRISH,
TENCH COXE,
JOHN BAYARD,
JOHNS HOPKINS,
ISAAC JONES,
CHARLES MARSHALL, Secretary.
} Physicians.

MANAGERS *of the* HUMANE SOCIETY.

BENJAMIN SCULL,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Fourth-street, to the north side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where he carries on the Hatting Business in all its Branches. Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. ‡

N. B. Orders from the country will be carefully executed.

Bank of North-America.

July 2, 1787.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock was declared for the last six months, and the same will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Dutch SERVANT MAN, named Johan Henry Henning, appears to be about 45 years of age, is a middle sized well set man, professes to be a tallow chandler by trade, understands but little of the English language, having been purchased from on ship board last fall. The fore part of his head is bald, his hair thin, of a light colour, and usually combed back. How he is appareled is uncertain, as he left his usual clothing behind him. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

¶ SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

RAN away the 23d instant, from the subscriber, living in Warrington township, Bucks county, a Dutch SERVANT MAN, named Daniel Mulk, by trade a baker; had on and took with him a home-spun shirt and trowsers, short sailor's jacket, black velvet breeches, new shoes without buckles, and other clothes unknown; this is the second time of his running away; he has large thick lips, speaks bad English. It is thought he has gone to Philadelphia, or back of York-town. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol in this state, or brings him to his master, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and all charges, paid by † GEORGE FOSLER.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 23d day of May last, from the plantation of Benjamin Graff, in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, two COWS, one of them a brindle, has large horns, was big with calf when she went away, and has probably calved before this time. The other red and white spotted, her horns sawed off, and holes through both horns. Whoever has taken up, or takes up, said cows, and brings them to the subscriber, on said place, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 26, 1787. § ANDREW ZIMMERMAN.

FINLASS,

STAY-MAKER,

Has removed from the New-Market to Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

Where he MAKES all Sorts of

French and *Engliſh* STAYS,

In the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion.

Riding Stays, Turned Stays and Jumps, Half-bone and Whole-bone, very neat.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their orders, may depend on being faithfully ſerved by their humble ſervant,

SEBASTIAN FINLASS.

N. B. Thoſe that chooſe to ſee my work, may be waited on the firſt notice.

*** *Stays neatly mended.*

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, A general Aſſortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spaniſh brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice ſtone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewiſe,

A very general Aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, *&c.*

Amongſt which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other ſaws, chiſſels, planes, adzes, plane irons, ſcrew and ſhell augers, oilſtones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſcrews, ſprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, ſhovels and tongs, ſteel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell, Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Thomas Jenkins, near nineteen years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a light complexion, and down look, and when working at the coopers trade uſes his ax with his left hand. Had on, and took with him, a dark brown broadcloth coat, blue regimental ditto, new yellow feathered pluſh veſt, with fuſtian backs, new velvet breeches, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, home made ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, blue waiſtcoat, new checked handkerchief, and ſeveral other articles. Whoever will apprehend the above apprentice, and ſecure him in any gaol, in this ſtate, ſhall receive, on application, SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable chrrges if he ſhould be brought home to

May 27, 1787. † MOSES HARRIS.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

June 6. 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to that old and well accuſtomed Inn, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, at the ſign of His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The houſe is large and very convenient. He is well ſtocked with bedding, and excellent liquors---good ſtables and hay for the reception of travellers. All that pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend that the beſt care ſhall be taken by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

June 4, 1787. PETER MATHER.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery by the week, month, or year. ‡

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine morseens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

June 2d, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES YOST, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 4th day of July next, to the ſubſcribers

ALBERTUS SHILACK, Adminiſtrator,
and
¶ CHRISTINA YOST, Adminiſtratrix.

CAME to the plantation of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, at Point no-Point, on the 10th ult. a black MARE, 14 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a long tail. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

June 2d, 1787. ¶ MARTIN WILER.

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by *their humble ſervant,*

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers. Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Beſt *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS, cured in a moſt excellent manner for exportation,

To be Sold on the loweſt terms for Caſh,

BY *LUDWIG KUHN,*

At ARCH-STREET Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of veſſels may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and diſpatch. 5 w.

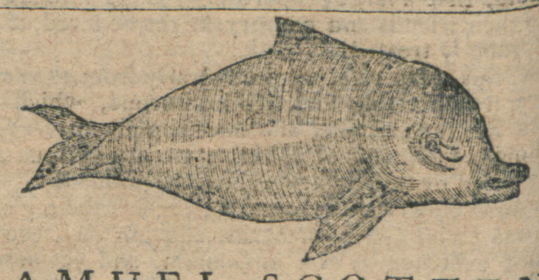
N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the beſt quality, to be had at ſaid place.

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, at the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet;---*Price,* 3/9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the *original* diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.



SAMUEL SCOTTEN,

WHALE-BONE-CUTTER,

At No. 383, Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

HAS a good aſſortment of common cut Whalebone; he alſo cuts and prepares whalebone in the Engliſh manner, equal to Britiſh, to ſuit for bonnet, ſtay, umbrella and whip-makers; he has alſo a good aſſortment of bruſhes, ſhaving-boxes, black-ball, ivory and horn combs, &c. which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.-----As no one here hath attempted manufacturing whalebone in the Britiſh manner, he apprehends few know the quality of ſuch bone; but as there is little or no waſte in it, he flatters himſelf the conſumers will find it their intereſt to encourage it, which will enable him to carry on the whalebone buſineſs in ſo extenſive a manner, as to ſell his dreſs'd bone at as low or lower price than common bone has ſold for when the buſineſs was in one man's hand. A generous allowance to country ſhopkeepers and others, who buy by the dozen or large quantity to ſell again. Orders from the country attended to with care and diſpatch.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

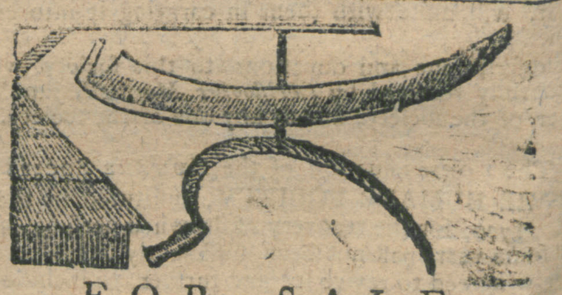
SICKLES,

Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by

George Lownes and *Sons,*

In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the Lower Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff.



FOR SALE,

A large and general aſſortment of

SCYTHES and SICKLES,

MADE by the ſubſcriber, at his SCYTHE and SICKLE MANUFACTORY, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the black horſe.

4 w. THOMAS GOUCHER.

GEORGE BRINGHURST,

COACH-MAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coach-maker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, adjoining the Church burial-ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale---A coach, a chariot, a phæton, three coaches, very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, two chairs, two ſulkies, ſecond hand, and two family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt, and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. † June 4, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, about three weeks ago, a likely brown Mare. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

OWEN AFFLICK.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Best possible image.

JULY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2980.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1787.

Bank of North-America.

July 2, 1787.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the capital ſtock was declared for the laſt ſix months, and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

BENJAMIN SCULL,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Fourth-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where he carries on the Hatting Buſineſs in all its Branches. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. ‡

N. B. Orders from the country will be carefully executed.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch SERVANT MAN, named Johan Henry Henning, appears to be about 45 years of age, is a middle ſized well ſet man, profeſſes to be a tallow chandler by trade, underſtands but little of the Engliſh language, having been purchaſed from on ſhip board laſt fall. The fore part of his head is bald, his hair thin, of a light colour, and uſually combed back. How he is appareled is uncertain, as he left his uſual clothing behind him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

¶ SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 23d day of May laſt, from the plantation of Benjamin Graff, in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, two COWS, one of them a brindle, has large horns, was big with calf when ſhe went away, and has probably calved before this time. The other red and white ſpotted, her horns ſawed off, and holes through both horns. Whoever has taken up, or takes up, ſaid cows, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, on ſaid place, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 26, 1787 § ANDREW ZIMMERMAN.

RAN away the 23d inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, a Dutch SERVANT MAN, named Daniel Mulk, by trade a baker; had on and took with him a home-ſpun ſhirt and trowſers, ſhort ſailor's jacket, black velvet breeches, new ſhoes without buckles, and other clothes unknown; this is the ſecond time of his running away; he has large thick lips, ſpeaks bad Engliſh. It is thought he has gone to Philadelphia, or back of York-town. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol in this ſtate, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and all charges, paid by

† GEORGE FOSLER.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Tavern and Farm, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, ſituate on the main road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 26 miles from the city, in East Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, late the property of John Kerlin, deceaſed. It is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe. The farm contains 152 acres, and the ſoil is good for any kind of grain. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM KERLIN,)
ADAM CLAMPFFER, and) Adminiſtrators.
JOHN SMITH,)

Cheſter county, June 30, 1787.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for payment.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT noted Tavern, the ſign of the BLACK HORSE, at Frankford bridge, containing 40 acres of good Land, with convenient ſtabling and ſheds. This ſtand is very ſuitable for a ſtore or lumber yard. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN STEEL.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, an indented German SERVANT MAN, named Lewis Jeck, a baker by trade, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has ſhort black hair, a full broad face, thick lips, is addicted to liquor. He ſpeaks very little Engliſh, and came to this country laſt fall. He underſtands a little of dying of hats. Had on, when he went away, a dark blue cloth coat, lately turned, a blue and white ſtriped flowered double breaſted jacket, a white ſhirt, a new pair of ſheepſkin breeches, brown thread ſtockings, and a caſtor hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1787. CONRAD ABEL.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, at the Rum-hill Falls on Schuylkill, a ſorrel MARE, 14 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, a blaze in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 26, 1787. ¶ JACOB KEG.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cheſter

Town, in Maryland, on Sunday, the 27th of May laſt, TWO HORSES, one a bright Bay, ten years old, fifteen hands high, well made, and carries a fine tail; the other is a dark Brown, about thirteen years old, ſhort legged, with a Roman noſe, and both hind fetlocks white. They are both ſhod before, and in very fine order. Any perſon that will ſecure theſe horſes, and give information to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter Town, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS, if they are found in Maryland, TWENTY DOLLARS, if out of it, or Two-thirds of this reward for the Bay, and One-third for the Brown: All reaſonable charges ſhall beſides be paid, if they are delivered at Cheſter Town.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

Cheſter Town, June 1787. ‡

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,

(Price 7ſ6 bound, or 6ſ in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT OF THE *UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

To be Sold by M. CAREY, Printer,

Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

A FOUNT of French Small Pica, in uſe only five months, weight about 550lbs.

A Fount of French BREVIER, ſame time in uſe, weight about 200lbs.

To ſave trouble to perſons inclined to purchaſe, the loweſt price of the former is a Quarter Dollar, and of the latter 3s. 10d. per pound.

N. B. Notes at two months, *diſcountable* at the Bank, will be received as Caſh. No other Notes will be taken.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of CHARLES MAYBURY, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

‖ PETER ASTON, acting Executor.

June 26, 1787.

WAS committed to the work-houſe of the city and county of Philadelphia, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, three Germans, the firſt calls himſelf HENRY CHARLES MYER, by trade a paper maker and ſtocking weaver, is about 5 feet high, 28 years of age, dark complexion, with ſhort curling black hair, and ſpeaks good Engliſh. The ſecond calls himſelf JOHN MARTIN KEYSER, by trade a taylor, 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 years of age, fair complexion, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh. The third calls himſelf HENRY GROSS, but in his own country went by the name of Frederick Holland, by trade a taylor, 5 feet high, 27 years of age, dark hair, and pitted with the ſmall-pox. They all ſay they came from Norwich, in the ſtate of Connecticut. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come within ſix weeks from the date hereof, make good their claim, pay charges and take them away, or they will be diſcharged, on paying the fees of the work-houſe.

¶ JESSE CROSLEY, Keeper.

Newtown, Bucks county, June 26, 1787.

WAS taken up, for horſe-ſtealing, and committed to the goal of ſaid county, ISRAEL DOAN, THOMAS DOAN and JONATHAN DOAN; and there remains yet unclaimed, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a large raw-boned brown horſe, ſuppoſed to be about ſeven or eight years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a little white on the off hind foot. Alſo a ſlight gold watch, a pair of holſter piſtols, and three great coats. Alſo taken from one William Johnſon, and for which he was convicted at the laſt court, one pair of trowſers, four pair of thread ſtockings, one pair cotton ditto, one ſtock, and one pillow caſe. Any perſon who may have loſt any of the aboveſaid articles, may have them again, by applying to Francis Murray, Eſq; proving property and paying coſt. If no owner or owners appear in three weeks from the date hereof, they will be ſold to pay coſt. ‡ JOSIAH FURGUSTON, Goaler.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

JUST opened in Second-ſtreet, next door but one to the Black Bear, or nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Buck, above Race-ſtreet, by the Widow Maag, formerly called the Widow Brown, where may be had, all ſorts of the beſt manufactured tobacco, rappee and Scotch ſnuff, &c. Perſons inclined to favour her with their cuſtom, may depend on good uſage from their humble ſervant, ¶ ELIZABETH MAAG.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the Subſcribers, at Valley-Forge, on the 7th inſtant, A dapple grey draught HORSE, about ſeven years old, ſtrong made, 15 hands high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owners may get him again, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS, with reaſonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horſe and thief, on conviction of the thief. ‡

6th Month 18, 1787. ISAAC POTTS, & Co.

To be Sold by HENRY DRINKER,

at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, below Race-ſtreet,

A Quantity of very good undreſſed quills; dreſſed or clarified quills of a firſt and ſecond quality; a few hampers of cheeſe lately imported, and in good order.

And at his ſtore fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market-ſtreet, formerly belonging to William Allen, Eſq; are to be had Live Feathers of an excellent quality, and in ſuch quantities as may ſuit houſekeepers, and others.

Alſo bar iron and plough-ſhare moulds, and a great variety of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes, two, four and ſix quart tea-kettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, Stew-pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, ſaſh weights, ſcale weights from 7 to 56lb. cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw-mills, wallowers or fan cogs, ſmall and large iron cabouſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds generally in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs and ſetts of chimney backs and jams, &c. &c. Theſe caſtings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All perſons indebted to the late houſe of James and Drinker, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid Henry Drinker, and are hereby informed that the indulgence they have had for many years paſt cannot be continued. Thoſe who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their reſpective mortgages, bonds, notes and book debts will in a ſhort time be put under the care of attornies at law, for recovery.

Philadelphia, Sixth-month 4th, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mills,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their ſtore, in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muſcovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork,

And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6 w. ¶

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe, New-York,

On Wedneſday, the 1ſt of Auguſt next,

That beautiful bright bay Horſe, called

Young HIGH-FLIER,

The property of John Knight and Joſeph Fox,

IMPORTED from England laſt November, now covering at Captain Dawſon's, at Brooklyne, Long-Iſland; he is four years old this graſs, fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, handſomely marked, moves to the admiration of all who ſee him, and allowed by good judges to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any horſe ever imported in theſe States. June 22.

N. B. The money to be paid at the time of ſale. ¶5w

June 19th, 1787.

TAKEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Spread Eagle, on the night of the 16th inſtant, A light Bay MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall hurt with the ſaddle near her withers, lately ſhod before, about 12 years old, and about 14 hands high. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have his mare again and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, by applying to

¶ BENJAMIN DAVIS.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, an Iriſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM CHERRY. He came from Dublin about a year ago, in the Dublin Packet, Capt. Alcorn, is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, with ſhort brown hair, and was dreſſed in a light coloured full linſey coat, half worn, a blue cloth jacket, and fuſtian breeches, grey worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes and a good roram hat. He is a taylor by trade, and likely will try to get into buſineſs in Philadelphia, but has lately worked at the farming buſineſs. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN LONGSTRETH.

June 19, 1787. ¶

May 27th, 1787.

WAS found tied in the woods, in East Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay MARE, riſing four years old, denotes to be part blooded and part hunter, trots and canters, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with ſome white on both her hind feet, and a ſmall ſnip, is very round bodied, has a ſwitch tail, neither brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ISAAC TAYLOR, Eſquire, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

Montgomery townſhip and county, June 8, 1787.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of this inſtant, the following creatures, viz. a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a blaze down his forehead, branded on the near thigh, trots and canters. An old ſorrel MARE, a little hipſhot, low carriage. And a black MARE COLT, with ſome white down her forehead, marked on the near ſhoulder. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its varous branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world, the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The higheſt price given for any part of old engine works.

NORTHAMPTON, June 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lanesborough to his friend in this town, dated June 18, 1787.

"ON the night of the 13th inſtant, a little before day-break, I was ſurprized by a very rude noiſe at my door, being ſound aſleep when it commenced---and before I had really come to my ſenſes, I found my bed ſurrounded by three or four ruffians, with guns and bayonets. They immediately demanded a candle---I offered to ariſe and get one, but was forbid ſtirring on penalty of inſtant death.---My wife finally obtained liberty to ariſe and procure a candle; but before this, one of the villains found way and had introduced himſelf into the chamber where my hired man (one Lion) ſlept:---He proceeded to the bed, and with an auſtere voice exclaimed, *Who are you for?---Lincoln*, replied the man: The conſequence of this anſwer from the innocent man, was the reception of a few ſevere blows with a muſket, though he did not get very badly hurt. The villains ſoon introduced a candle into the chamber, and after plundering a cheſt, which they broke open, they proceeded down ſtairs, bringing their priſoner with them. They immediately began ſearching the lower room, and, after pillaging what they pleaſed, began to think of making their eſcape. My apprentice, who happened to be out that night, and coming home in the midſt of the fray, was not diſcovered by their centinel till he had got quite to the houſe, when he immediately hailed him; the lad being ſurprized at ſuch an abrupt and ſudden challenge, did not give an immediate anſwer; the centinel upon this fired at him; the contents of the piece paſſed about 2½ feet from his head and entered a log of my houſe---I have ſince extracted the charge, and find it to contain one buck ſhot, and one ball of an enormous ſize. Previous to their departure, they extorted from me, my hired man and apprentice, an oath, not to reveal the tranſactions of the night, nor eſpouſe the cauſe of government any more; and alſo to repair to their head quarters whenever they ſhould call for us---and in conſequence of my breaking the oath, they would pay me another viſit, burn my houſe, and execute a ſcene of bloodſhed upon me. However, I paid little regard to their injunctions, and ſoon diſcloſed the matter after their departure. My loſs of property is very conſiderable.---I ſhall not attempt to enumerate the articles, but it conſiſts principally in cloathing."

BENNINGTON, June 18.

On Saturday laſt a perſon paſſed through this town, charged with diſpatches to Shays, Wheeler, &c. directed to them at the Iſle aux Noix, in Lake Champlain, and written by the leading members of the preſent Houſe of Repreſentatives in Maſſachuſetts. The letters contain aſſurances of pardon to them and their adherents, provided they would prefer a petition.

WORCESTER, *June* 20.

On Thurſday laſt week, Henry Gale, the priſoner in goal in this town, under ſentence of death for treaſon, was carried to a gallows erected on the commons, and there reprieved to the ſecond day of Auguſt next. The warrant for reprieving Gale was ſimilar to that for reprieving Wilcox, &c. On the ſame day Jaſen Parmiter, and Henry M'Cullock, priſoners in the goal at Northampton, and likewiſe under ſentence of death for like crime, were alſo reprieved at the place of execution, until the ſaid ſecond day of Auguſt. The high ſheriff for the county of Berkſhire, we are told, had received a reprieve for Wilcox and Auſtin, whoſe execution was appointed on the ſame day for the ſame crime, but they, a few nights before, made their eſcape from the gaol in Great-Barrington, as mentioned in our laſt. The time appointed for the execution of Shattuck is Thurſday week.

It it hoped the lenient meaſures adopted by government will have the happy tendency of reſtoring the tranquility of this commonwealth; but ſhould they fail, it is ſaid thoſe of a different complexion will be purſued.

BOSTON, *June* 29.

We are informed by a gentleman of this town, who left Lake Champlain the 18th inſtant, that the Britiſh have fitted out the ſhip Maria, of 20 guns, in order to cruiſe on that lake; that ſhe was three miles from the line, within our territories, when he came from thence; that ſhe had taken one veſſel, ſaid to have been on the ſmuggling buſineſs, belonging to the United States; and that the Britiſh were alſo fitting out a gun-boat, which was to accompany the Maria, in cruiſing on the lake. This ſhip, it is ſaid, was taken from us during the late war.

We are alſo informed, by the ſame gentleman, that Lord Dorcheſter, Governor of Quebec, lately iſſued a proclamation, containing orders for putting the militia of that province on the beſt eſtabliſhment poſſible; and that ſix regiments were certainly coming from England, ſaid to be a relief for the troops now ſtationed at the different poſts in Canada.

The regulation of the Militia of Vermont has been lately undertaken, and, it is ſaid, will ſoon be upon a very reſpectable footing.

RICHMOND, *June* 28.

With pleaſure we inform our readers, that laſt week the noted William May, alias William Harris, and John Forteſcue, who were charged with piracy on board a Spaniſh veſſel in the bay, were laſt week ſafely lodged in the public gaol in this city, by the ſheriff of Princeſs Anne county.

We are happy to inform the captains of veſſels concerned with the French trade, that Monſieur Oſter, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's conſul for Virginia, intends his reſidence in Norfolk. A malevolent report has been ſpread that captains of veſſels applying for their paſſports were obliged to pay for the ſame before they were granted; but this falſehood we have good authority and the fulleſt aſſurance to contradict.

WILMINGTON, July 4.

Meſſrs. CRAIG & Co.

Pleaſe to inform the public (millers in particular) that it is expected the Britiſh parliament is about to paſs an act, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of manufacturing flour in the Weſt-Indies."---American flour will be prohibited; rum will be bartered for wheat and corn, from the manufacturing of which the planters promiſe themſelves great advantages, as they, with a ſmall additional expence, can add the machinery to their preſent wind-mills, without any additional expence to their cane grinding. Thus far we are aſſured, that a gentleman from one of thoſe iſlands (of reſpectable character) has lately paid us a viſit, on no other buſineſs than to make his obſervations on an American mill.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

Extract of a letter to the Honorable B. H. dated at Naſhville, in Davidſon county, May 1, 1787.

"On the 1ſt of October laſt, I took the liberty of taxing your patience, by complaining of a ſtrange report, that had engaged, and continues to engage, a great ſhare of our attention on the Weſtern Waters. We are told that the Court of Spain claims not only the excluſive navigation of the Miſſiſippi, but a great part of our weſtern territory; all that is on this ſide of the Appalachian mountain, and ſouthward of a right line drawn from the mouth of the great Kenhawa to lake Mechigan. Is it poſſible, that men who are awake, and in their ſober ſenſes, ſhould retain the impreſſions of ſuch evening dreams? Their perſeverance in ſuch claims does not well accord with the flattering hopes you gave us in the laſt ſummer, when you ſaid all would go well in the courſe of a year, ſince a Spaniſh Miniſter had come over to America, to ſettle with Congreſs any differences that might ſubſiſt between the two nations. You muſt admit that there is ſomething in the Spaniſh claim that cannot be penetrated by the eye of a common citizen---a plain man, who has not travelled through the labyrinth of politics, and you will oblige me greatly, if you are ſo good as to inform me what are the reaſons that Spain gives for refuſing to let us enjoy the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, provided ſhe has condeſcended to give any reaſon at all, beſides the old royal argument, SIC VOLO.

"I would not be underſtood as ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of foreign courts, or of ſovereigns; but it is impoſſible for me to ſuppoſe that the crown of Spain can juſtify its claim by any better argument than ſimple volition, when to the plaineſt underſtanding, every argument, natural, moral and artificial, ſeem to be clearly on the other ſide. It is very natural that we ſhould be allowed to carry our produce to market by help of thoſe large rivers which paſs through our country; and the admiſſion of ſuch a claim might promote the happineſs of thouſands, and eventually might prevent the loſs of many lives. We are not to learn, that nation towards nation are ſeldom influenced by their opinion of what is right; but artificial barriers or treaties are reſpected by all civilized nations, while they are deſirous to preſerve peace. Now it is certain, that ſo far as treaties or charters can extend, we have a clear and indiſputable right to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi.

"The original limits of Carolina, according to a charter granted in 1662, by Charles II. to Clarendon and others, and confirmed in 1664, extended from the 29th degree of latitude, which includes the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, and Weſtward from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The claim of Great Britain to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi was afterwards interrupted; but it has been fully eſtabliſhed by ſucceeding treaties.

"By the 7th article of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France and Spain, ſigned at Paris 10th of February, 1763, it was agreed, "That the confines between the dominions of his Britannic majeſty and thoſe of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty (on the continent of America) ſhall be fixed irrevocably, by a line drawn down the middle of the river Miſſiſippi, from its ſource to the river Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn down the middle of this river and the rivers Mauripas and Panchartrain, to the ſea. And for this purpoſe, the moſt Chriſtian king cedes in full right, and guarantees to his Britannic majeſty the river and port of Mobille, and every thing which he poſſeſſes or ought to poſſeſs, on the left ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, except the town of New-Orleans, and the Iſland in which it is ſituated, which ſhall remain to France, provided that the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi ſhall be equally free, as well to the ſubjects of Great Britain as to thoſe of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its ſource to the ſea, and expreſly that part which is between the ſaid iſland of New-Orleans and the right bank of the river, as well as the paſſage both in and out of its mouth.---It is further ſtipulated, that the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of either nation ſhould not be ſtopped, viſited, or ſubjected to the payment of any duty whatſoever."

"Some time after the ſigning of this treaty, the property of the iſland of New-Orleans was transferred by France to the crown of Spain, but the indiſputable right of navigating the Miſſiſippi continued to remain with the ſubjects of Great Britain. During the late revolution, the chief towns in Weſt-Florida were conquered by the arms of Spain, and at the peace that province was ceded by Great-Britain to the crown of Spain, but the navigation of the Miſſiſippi has never been ceded to Spain, either directly or indirectly; on the contrary, it has expreſly been ceded to the United States, and Spain has admitted of the ceſſion.

"In the 9th article of the treaty of peace and friendſhip between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, ſigned at Paris on the 3d of September, 1783, it is agreed, that "the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi, from its ſource to the ocean, ſhall for ever remain free and open to the ſubjects of Great-Britain, and the citizens of the United States." It cannot be pretended that Spain was ignorant of the purport of this treaty, for preliminary articles of peace between Great-Britain and the United States had been ſigned on the 30th of November, 1782. One of thoſe articles is in the very words that have been repeated, but the preliminary articles between Great-Britain and Spain were not ſigned until the 20th of January, 1783. By the 5th article of the treaty of peace between Great-Britain and Spain, that was ſigned at Verſailles 3d September, 1783, we find that "His Britannic Majeſty (likewiſe) cedes and guarantees in full right to his Catholic Majeſty, Eaſt-Florida, as alſo Weſt Florida." There is not a word in this article, nor in any other part of the treaty, concerning the navigation of the Miſſiſippi; nor was it poſſible for Great-Britain to yield the excluſive navigation of that river to the ſubjects of Spain, without being guilty of a breach of faith, for ſhe had lately granted the full and free uſe of thoſe waters to the citizens of the United States. On the whole, I do not think that there ever was any claim founded on treaties more indiſputable and clear, than the claim of the United States to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi.

"By the treaty of Paris in 1763 France cedes the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi in the moſt explicit terms to Great-Britain; by the late treaty of peace, Great-Britain cedes the ſame right of navigating that river to the United States; and Spain, in her treaty of Verſailles in 1783, expreſly admits that Great-Britain had a right to the navigation of the river; for in the ſecond article of that treaty it is declared, that "the definitive treaty of Paris of 1763, between Great-Britain, France and Spain, is to ſerve as a baſis and foundation to the peace." Conſequently it is agreed, that Great-Britain ſhall preſerve whatever ſhe had obtained by the former treaty, except the particulars ſhe now cedes to Spain; but ſhe does not cede the excluſive navigation of the Miſſiſippi along with Eaſt and Weſt-Florida, and conſequently the ceſſion ſhe had made of the navigation of this river to the United States is fully confirmed. Here then it would be natural for us to conclude, that the navigation of the Miſſiſippi is open to the citizens of the United States, ſince the letter and ſpirit of every treaty on this ſubject declares that it ſhould be open. But there is one title remaining, and that title appears to be veſted in the Crown of Spain. She is ſuppoſed to have the longeſt ſword. She has taken poſſeſſion of the river, and in contempt of arguments and treaties ſhe continues to hold it by force. Is not this a true ſtate of the queſtion? Does not Spain admit that ſhe deſpiſes the treaty, and that ſhe is now acting towards us as a hoſtile nation? In this view every man on the weſtern waters conſiders this ſubject, and we readily admit that this ſingle argument of Spain muſt be conſidered as good and concluſive, while it retains its preſent force; but we are fully aſſured, that it muſt loſe of its weight in every ſucceeding year; and we ſee that the time is faſt coming, when every argument will be on our ſide. The *Lex ultima regum*, the rule by which Kings are governed, the long ſword, or if you pleaſe the ſhort rifle, will preſently be a concluſive argument in our favor. We ſhall not fail to uſe it. Spain has ſet us a fair example. She has not been delicate on this head. She has ſeized the property of our fellow-citizens, and converted it to her own uſe. Perhaps I ſhall be told that Spain is a powerful nation; that in caſe of a rupture, ſhe can oppreſs the United States, and cruſh their commerce. I am not to learn that the United States will not go to war with Spain, for the ſake of the Miſſiſippi. People who live on the ſea coaſt have too much at ſtake; they are too much expoſed to the inſults of a Spaniſh fleet, and too little intereſted in our happineſs, ever to enter ſeriouſly into this diſpute. You may remonſtrate againſt the encroachments of Spain, but all your efforts will terminate in a harmleſs war on paper. Who do you think will be the chief ſufferers by thoſe cautious politics, by ſuch a ſacrifice of our privileges and property, to the mere indolence of nature, and the love of eaſe? Let us trace this diſpute a few years in its natural progreſs. I formerly ſaid, that we are ſtrengthened by the addition of 2000 fencible inhabitants every year. When I ſtated the number at 2000, I was greatly below the mark. To ſuch acceſſions you muſt add the natural increaſe of citizens, in a country where a ſoil is fertile, the climate healthy, and where men are tempted to marry early in life. In the ſpace of ten years we ſhall be able to muſter at leaſt 60,000 men, capable of bearing arms. Is it probable, that at ſuch a period we ſhall ſuffer our lands to lie without cultivation, or our produce to periſh on our hands, from the want of a river by which that produce may be carried to market? Is it probable that we ſhall ſuffer a few Spaniſh ſoldiers to ſeize our boats? I think not. What then muſt happen? We can hardly forget this loſs of property, eſpecially as it was taken from us by force. The Spaniſh coloniſts may alſo have ſome boats, merchandiſe or ſilver; we ſhall count the intereſt, and ſhall not fail to repay ourſelves by a friendly reciprocity of good offices. Spain may poſſibly remonſtrate againſt ſuch proofs of a good memory, and the United States in Congreſs may reply, that they cannot poſſibly reſtrain thoſe diſorderly woodmen. You may be told in reply, that you ſhall be anſwerable for their conduct. This would be a ſerious and critical period, and you had beſt conſider how you will conduct yourſelves in ſuch a caſe. To ſend an army acroſs the mountain to puniſh your brethren for defending their property, would be the beginning of a very unnatural war. A war that could neither be profitable nor pleaſant, and aſſuredly it would not be honorable. Quixotiſm itſelf would hardly attempt ſuch a meaſure. However, the Spaniards would probably begin with you, becauſe you are at hand and you have much to loſe, but we have nothing, except our houſes, cattle and lands; to this ſhort inventory may poſſibly be added, a conſiderable number of unpoliſhed citizens, whom the Spaniſh negociators would count worſe than nothing. It is poſſible, however, that Spain may purſue other meaſures, for we are told that ſhe has others in contemplation. Perhaps ſhe may ſend troops up the river, and endeavor to eſtabliſh poſts on the Tereſſee, or on ſome other water of the Ohio. This is a ſtep that we look for. It would naturally bring on a ſerious diſcuſſion of territorial claims; or you may rather be pleaſed to call it, an experimental enquiry concerning the meaning of treaties and the rights of men. There may a great deal more be involved in this queſtion, than people are apt to ſuſpect: During the progreſs of the enquiry, we may poſſibly diſcover, that the claims of Spain to certain territories beyond the Miſſiſippi are not well founded. Be it remembered, that Spain aſſerted her claim to that country two hundred years ago, in the preſence of unarmed ſavages, and nobody ſince that time has taken the trouble to examine her title deeds. I have formerly obſerved, that ſtateſmen are not uſually guided by the moſt obvious rules of juſtice; but when you have reviewed the ſeveral treaties that I have juſt mentioned, and when you have conſidered what will be the probable operation of thoſe arguments which are commonly uſed to explain treaties, you will allow me to expreſs my ſurprize, that Spain ſhould put ſo much at ſtake for ſo trifling an object. That ſhe would forfeit the reputation of good faith, and hazard other things that are more ſubſtantial, for the mere pleaſure of diſtreſſing a few honeſt planters, who are only deſirous to paddle their canoes up and down the Miſſiſippi."

Mr. Thomas Allen, in his marine-liſt of the 6th of June laſt, mentions the arrival at New-London of the brig Hope, Nathan Sage, Maſter, from Port-au-Prince. Among a number of American veſſels which Capt. Sage left at Port-au-Prince, on his departure from thence, was the brig Fanny, Capt. William Leach, of Beverly, who took up in a boat four white men and four negroes, belonging to a ſhip owned in Liverpool, from the coaſt of Africa, with 500 ſlaves on board, bound to Jamaica, which overſet in a ſudden ſquall off Hiſpaniola: The Captain, crew and ſlaves all periſhed, except the above, whom Capt. Leach landed at Cape Francois.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, June 28.

"Yeſterday the committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, appointed to conſider of a ſuitable place to remove the General Court, reported that Concord was a ſuitable place for that purpoſe, which report, after ſome debate, was rejected.---And a committee was appointed to conſider of the removal of the General Court to a more convenient place, either within the town of Boſton, or elſewhere."

The ſeeds of diſſolution have been long viſible in the conſtitution of the Ottoman empire, and they promiſe to come to maturity very ſpeedily. Every movement made by the Empreſs ſpeaks her intention to go to war with the Porte, unleſs, what is very improbable, they accede to her invaſion on their territory. The ſentiments of the Emperor of Germany are not clearly underſtood as yet; we can only ſay, for certain, that he has put off his intended journey to Cherſon. The King of France has been more explicit. A courier arrived at Vienna laſt March, charged with his Chriſtian Majeſty's ſentiments on the Empreſs's conduct, which the Marquis de Noalles, his Majeſty's ambaſſador at Vienna, immediately communicated to Prince Kaunitz. The King of France ſtates in a very ſolemn manner, that his ambaſſador at Conſtantinople had informed him of the very extraordinary claims of the Empreſs, and that ſuch claims would infallibly involve Ruſſia and the Porte in a war---that he took a particular intereſt in the affair, and could not reſt an indifferent ſpectator of the war, nor allow that Ruſſia ſhould drive the Porte to extremities; and that as he was determined to aſſiſt the Porte, which would bring on a general war, he wiſhed that the Emperor would interfere, and prevent the Court of Ruſſia from proceeding in the buſineſs.

How the Empreſs will brook this interpoſition and language from the King of France, is not yet known.---The Turks, however, have not ſo much dependence on the iſſue, as to neglect any precautions for their ſafety. Their fortified places are repairing, where neceſſary, their garriſons ſupplied with freſh troops, and the whole ſtrength of the empire collecting, to repel the hoſtile attack.

The Council and General Aſſembly of the ſtate of New-Jerſey have enacted, that from and after the firſt day of October next there ſhall be paid to the ſeveral collectors of that ſtate, the duties ariſing on the following articles ſold or bartered by retail, or conſumed within ſaid ſtate, viz. For every gallon of Madeira wine 2s. Every other kind of wine 1s. whether the ſaid wine be in caſks or bottles. Every gallon of Geneva, brandy or rum, 9d. Every dozen bottles of porter, or other malt liquor, 4s. For every gallon of malt liquor imported in caſks 1s. Every pound of hyſon or gunpowder tea, 1/6. Every pound of bohea tea, 3d. Every pound of tea of any other quality, 1s. Every pound of loaf ſugar 2d. Every pound of any other kind of ſugar a halfpenny. Every pound of chocolate or coffee 1d. Every pound of raiſins, currants, pruans, or figs 4d. Every pound of ſnuff or other manufactured tobacco 4d. Every pound of cheeſe 2d. For all wrought ſilks, muſlins, gauzes, cambricks, broad-cloths of above 20s. per yard, velvets and corduroys, jewellery, looking-glaſſes, china ware, glaſs, painters oil and colours, lemons and limes, all wrought iron and ſteel ware, ſhall be paid five per cent. ad valorem. Every beaver or beaveret hat 10s. Every caſtor hat 5s. Every felt hat 1s. Every ſaddle 10s. Every pair of boots 5s. Every pair of mens or womens ſhoes 6d. Every hundred weight of bar iron, or hollow iron ware, or iron caſtings, 3s. Every dozen ſcythes, ſickles or axes, 8s. Every pound of nails 1½d. Provided always, that none of the above enumerated articles, being the produce or manufacture of ſaid ſtate, or any of the United States, ſhall be ſubject to any of the duties herein enacted; rum diſtilled out of molaſſes in any other ſtate excepted.

The Supreme Executive Council, conſidering the ſeditious tendency of the proceedings of certain perſons, who aſſembled on the 7th of May laſt, at Eaſton, in Northampton county, ſtiling themſelves a Town Meeting, and who, among other things, determined to refuſe the payment of taxes, and to labour the inhabitants of the other townſhips of the county to with-hold their taxes, unleſs a certain act of the legiſlature was repealed---directed the Attorney-General to proſecute ſuch of them as had been moſt active on this occaſion; accordingly the warrants of his ho-

nor the chief juſtice were taken out for Dr. Andrew Ledlie and Garret Broadhead, who early this week were brought down before the judge, in the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Northampton, and bound with proper ſureties to appear and anſwer for their miſconduct at the next aſſizes for the county. Three others (by direction of the chief juſtice) have been admitted to bail before juſtice Lucas, at Eaſton. Dr. Smith, of Northampton county (who is alſo accuſed) being from home, has not yet been brought to this city. Thus hath care been taken to nip the beginnings of diſorder in the bud.

Saturday a cauſe was tried in the Supreme Court, in which the leading queſtion was, whether intereſt ſhould be allowed, during the war, upon a bond due from a citizen of America to a Britiſh ſubject? when it was unanimouſly given in charge to the jury by four judges, that upon accounts which only carried intereſt in conſequence of the uſage among traders in time of peace, the circumſtances of the war were ſufficient to deſtroy the uſage; and that upon bonds and obligations, bearing intereſt from the nature of the contract, the intereſt ſhould ceaſe from the invaſion of the Britiſh, and be revived at the date of ſigning the preliminary articles of peace. This opinion of the court muſt have a deciſive effect upon many actions now depending,

The following copies from original papers containing information of general concernment to the trading part of the community, we take the earlieſt opportunity of preſenting them to the public

BY arret of the King's Council of State, of the 28th December, 1786. it is ordered, That the free port eſtabliſhed by the arret of Auguſt 30 1784. in the port of Point Petre, in the iſland of Guadeloupe, for the importation of the foreign merchandize, permitted by the ſaid arret, ſhall be transferred, after the firſt of May, 1787, to the port of Baſſeterre, Guadeloupe, and that from the ſaid firſt of May foreign veſſels ſhall be admitted only at the ſaid port of Baſſeterre, under the penalties impoſed by the ſaid arret of the 30th Auguſt, 1784; which, in all other reſpects, ſhall be executed according to its form and tenor.

(A true Copy)
BARBE DE MARBOIS.
Philadelphia, July 6, 1787. *Vice Conſul of France.*

BY arret of the King's Council of State, dated Verſailles, February 11, 1787, it is ordered, That from the firſt of May, 1787, to the firſt of October, 1790, the duty of five livres Tournois per quintal on Codfiſh and ſalt fiſh, imported by foreigners into the free ports of the French Windward and Leeward Iſlands, impoſed by the arret of the 25th September, 1785, ſhall be raiſed to eight livres Tournois.

A true Copy)
BARBE DE MARBOIS.
Philadelphia, July 6, 1787. *Vice Conſul of France.*

MARRIED. July 5th, at York Town, Dr. JAMES HALL, late of this city, to Miſs HARTLEY, only daughter of *Thomas Hartley*, Eſq; of York County.

A word of CONSOLATION *for* AMERICA-----*Thoughts on the preſent Times*-----*Not ſo gloomy as generally ſuppoſed*-----*Neceſſity of enlarging the powers of* CONGRESS*.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

WHY thoſe ſour faces, and gloomy countenances? "Is there not a cauſe?" you reply, "The taxes are heavy, money ſcarce----the times are diſtreſſing, and likely to grow worſe." Likely to grow better, if your own folly does not prevent it. There is no reaſon for deſpondency. Can't you look back a few years to the midſt of the war, when you bore greater diſtreſſes with patience and manly fortitude? What ſupported you then? Hope to ſee peace and ſecure independence. And are not your hopes realized? We have obtained a glorious peace, and ſit quietly under our vines and fig-trees. Does this give you no ſatisfaction, and excite no gratitude to Heaven? And do you ſtill murmur and complain? But, oh! the immenſe public debt" Not immenſe---not greater than you had reaſon to expect. A moderate price which you would have bid, without heſitating a moment, ten years ago, for freedom from the hand of oppreſſion and arbitary power, which forbid you to call any thing your own. Why are you caſt down? you have weathered the ſtorm, and made your port; you need not fear to look the public debt in the face---it is not ſo very formidable. The reſources of America are ſufficient to cancel it ſoon enough.-----Don't expect it to be done in a day, or a year.-----You are ſhaking the burthen from your ſhoulders by degrees. Part of our certificates are already redeemed, and the reſt will be conſtantly reducing by taxes and the ſale of lands. The public lands are an amazing reſource, which will afford us great relief. We ſhall have hardy, induſtrious emigrants without number, to purchaſe and till the unappropriated lands, to increaſe our manufactures, and help to pay our public debts.

The path, my friends, to political felicity and ſalvation, is very plain. 'Tis true we blundered ſometimes in the war, but by the bleſſing of kind Providence got through it. We have erred, greatly erred ſince, by extravagant importations and conſumption of foreign goods, a great part of them mere gew-gaws and needleſs trumpery. This has taken away a deal of our money, which we now want to carry on buſineſs and pay our taxes. We are ſmarting for this extravagance and folly; and it is beſt we ſhould feel the laſhes of this rod, which we have made for our backs, till it hath taught us the moſt important and neceſſary leſſons of frugality. Bought wit is often beſt, and abides longeſt. However, the evils we ſuffer by this error, are working their own remedy. People are making a virtue of neceſſity. They purchaſe fewer ſuperfluities; they increaſe their own manufactures, and are becoming more induſtrious and frugal. My obſervation convinces me it is ſo with many, and I hope and believe it will grow more general. This, connected with what our legiſlatures muſt, and I conceive will ſoon do, cannot fail to give us increaſing relief and comfort. Meaſures are taking, and I hope will be carried into full effect, to revive public credit, from various cauſes ſunk low. This, once done, will in a great meaſure remove the diſtreſſes we feel for want of a more plentiful medium.

Congreſs muſt be veſted with larger powers---powers to carry into effect their requiſitions, and fully to regulate commerce. That power which is not efficient, is really no power at all. The fair annual election of members of Congreſs is a ſufficient guard againſt the abuſe of ſuch power. They can have no intereſt ſeparate from that of the people at large, as they yearly quit their ſeats, and return into private life. When Congreſs have plenary power to ſupport the national faith and honor, by wiſe meaſures to do juſtice to foreign and domeſtic creditors, to regulate trade and not be counteracted by any partial adjuſtments of particular ſtates, then commerce will flouriſh; all nations will ſeek to trade with us, we ſhall have a ready market, and a good price, for whatever we have to part with. Articles for exportation will increaſe rapidly. Money will be largely imported, and will become plenty. Exorbitant intereſt will be at an end. All branches of buſineſs will be briſk, lively, and gainful; taxes will grow leſs, as the public debt diminiſhes. You feel dull and ill natured about the expences of government, and the monies which are and muſt be raiſed to pay the civil liſt. But my friends, this would not put you out of temper, if you had looked into the matter with any degree of preciſion, and not taken your ſentiments from noiſy, envious, and diſappointed perſons. This will produce a tax hardly to be felt when we have wiped off the public debt. You think public officers have too large pay. It is poſſible ſome of them may have, though the ſafety and reputation of a people required that thoſe whoſe time and abilities are devoted to the public ſervice, ſhould be well ſupported, otherwiſe we ſhall ſoon loſe men of the beſt abilities out of government; and the political machine, for want of better and ſtronger hands to move and guide it, will become ſlow, weak and irregular in all its motions. But if you could prune and pare down the ſalaries of public officers, as low as any man, but a mere niggard, could wiſh, it would not (I ſpeak from examination and calculation) leſſen the expence more than three-pence annually on the ſingle poll, in this and the other ſtates.

Moſt of your grievances, which make you murmur, want only to be examined with a candid, honeſt heart, and a ſmall ſhare of fortitude and patience; your countenances would change, and you would be recovered from fits of ſpleen. You will find infinite advantage by adopting the following advice of an honeſt, chearful fellow citizen.

Keep a good conſcience and a peaceful mind--Study no tricks or ſchemes to defraud any perſon, our creditors in particular. If you cannot anſwer their demands ſo ſoon as you and they could wiſh, let them ſee that you mean honeſtly, and that you are induſtrious and frugal, and you will find very few who will not treat you with tenderneſs and forbearance. And you that are creditors, be careful to ſhew ſuch a diſpoſition towards your debtors.----Plead for juſtice in government towards the creditors of the public; many of them ſuffer extremely, and will ſuffer patiently, if they ſee no ſchemes on foot deſignedly to defraud them. Believe it a maxim of everlaſting truth, that righteouſneſs exalteth a nation. You muſt ſee, if you don't ſhut your eyes againſt the fulleſt evidence, that government have carried their tenderneſs and concern towards debtors, public and private, to a great length; perhaps too far in ſome inſtances. By this means the public debt is leſſening in the eaſieſt way that can conſiſt with honor and integrity in government. Don't you pay many of your taxes by orders and public ſecurities, which you obtain at 40. 50 or 60 per cent. diſcount? This diſcount falls as real loſs ſomewhere. Are you ſo ſelfiſh as to have no pity o thoſe who ſuſtain it, among whom are many poor ſoldiers, widows and orphans? Will you murmur while they are ſilent; though you are eaſed at their expence?

Lay your plan every year, to make ſuch daily ſavings in your daily expences, and to gain ſo much by vigorous exertions in the way of honeſt induſtry, as ſhall enable you ſeaſonably to pay your taxes. They who judiciouſly lay high plans, and keep them in their eye, and endeavour in every day and week to be in the execution of them, will not fail, unleſs prevented by ſome ſpecial providence, in which caſe, juſtice and humanity in their fellow citizens will not fail to ſecure them indulgence or abatements.

Let every day bear the marks of the three following political virtues, always good, and at preſent indiſpenſibly neceſſary, induſtry, frugality, and œconomy. Theſe will perform wonders---theſe will work out your own ſalvation. Are they painful and ſelf-denying? You will find them very little ſo, when you have once entered heartily into the practice of them. They will rather improve than diminiſh the health of your bodies---the peace of your minds---and a very laudable enjoyment. Ye farmers, look over your lands, and ſee what parts may be cultivated to more advantage; how you can raiſe more grain and flax; keep more cows and ſheep; fatten more cattle; ſell more beef and pork, and other articles of produce. Study agriculture; carry it to the greateſt perfection. It is the baſis of our wealth, of manufactures, and of all gainful commerce. Gentlemen and ladies, old and young look over your expences and manner of living.---You will ſhew the trueſt and moſt reputable patriotiſm by retrenching ſuperfluities. Caſt an eye back frequently upon the plain, cheap, and frugal manner in which your worthy anceſtors lived a century ago. Need we be aſhamed, in this difficult day, to conform more to it than we do? Yes, would it not be to our honor? Don't murmur at, or envy thoſe, who you ſee are able to pay their taxes ſeaſonably, and at the ſame time to live in what is called a more faſhionable ſtile than you. Perfect equality, as to property, can never take place, even in the moſt popular government. Could it be brought about to-day, a thouſand things, which nothing but omnipotence could effect, would be neceſſary to continue it for a year, conſiſtently with the natural rights and liberties of mankind, under any form of government, which allowed any ſuch thing as private property. Some always did, and always will obtain much more money than others, from numerous cauſes, too obvious to be mentioned. There is a greater equality in this country than in almoſt any other, and it may continue if it be not our own fault; few free-holders need ceaſe to be ſo, unleſs by influence of pride, indolence and luxury.

Be jealous of your privileges; but let not your jealouſy grow into groundleſs ſuſpicions. Attend not to the complaints and murmurs of factious, diſcontented perſons, for ſome ſuch will be found in all communities. Seek the redreſs of real grievances, if any ſuch you have, in a conſtitutional way, and not by mobs and riots; by theſe you will looſe more time, and money, and good temper, than can be compenſated by all their influence. Be careful not to anticipate, by an anxious apprehenſive temper, troubles which may never come. Thoſe beſt conſult their own happineſs, as well as the good of ſociety, who ſtudy to be quiet and to attend their own private buſineſs. Don't be uneaſy at the continuance of public burdens, as if they could be removed in a day or a year. Time and patience, with a proper line of conduct, will daily leſſen them, till they be all done away.

The ſentiments, the conſolation, and the line of conduct expreſſed above, I have adopted, believing them to be dictated by reaſon, and the complexion of the times. I am no legiſlator, hold no office under government, nor ever ſhall. I have realized what many profeſſed a willingneſs to ſubmit to at the beginning of the war---the loſs of near half the ſmall property I had. I conſider it as an honorable ſacrifice to the cauſe of liberty, and of my country, and bear it patiently. I am, and always expect to be, in private life. I feel high ſatisfaction in the freedom and independence of America; and doubt not of its growing in proſperity and welfare, if the conduct which I have ſlightly ſuggeſted is gone into by the people in general; which is accordingly recommended with earneſtneſs and affection, by

An honeſt chearful CITIZEN.

* *Publiſhed in Boſton.*

QUEBEC.

An Act or Ordinance for the importation of Tobacco, Pot and Pearl Aſhes, into this Province, by the inland communication by Lake Champlain and Sorel.

BE it enacted by his Excellency the Governor and the legiſlative council, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the trade and intercourſe between this province and the neighbouring ſtates, or any of them, by the route aforementioned, for the importation of leaf tobacco, pot and pearl aſhes, ſhall be free, if the ſame be of the growth and produce of any of the ſaid ſtates, and bona fide for the re-exportation of the ſame from this province to Great-Britain. And no tobacco ſhall be ſo as aforeſaid imported, otherwiſe than in hogſheads, caſks, cheſts or caſes, each hogſhead, caſk, cheſt or caſe whereof ſhall contain four hundred and fifty pounds weight net of tobacco at leaſt, not packed in bags or any other package within ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt or caſe, nor ſeparated or divided within ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt or caſe, reſpectively, by any package or otherwiſe howſoever, upon forfeiture of all ſuch tobacco as ſhall be ſo imported contrary to this act, together with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes or other packages containing the ſame.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to forfeit any tobacco imported or brought in looſe by the communication aforeſaid, by water or by land, for the uſe of the perſon or perſons employed in bringing in the ſame, or any paſſengers in the boat or carriage, not exceeding two pounds wt. for each perſon or paſſenger.

And the regulations aforeſaid requiring due entry of ſuch tobacco, pot and pearl aſhes, at the cuſtom houſe at St. John's on the ſaid communication, be it alſo enacted by the ſame authority, That all boats, carriages and conveyances ſhall be ſubjected to viſitation by the officers of the cuſtoms or either of them, at St. John's aforeſaid, and bond given for the re-exportation of ſuch tobacco, pot and pearl aſhes, to be void upon proof thereof by certificate or otherwiſe, and that no fee ſhall be exacted for ſuch entry and bond, and the office expedition of the loadings aforeſaid reſpectively, than the ſum of a Spaniſh milled dollar for the cargo of a boat of 15 tons, and the half of ſuch dollar for any ſmaller veſſel or other conveyance. And in the caſe of ſuch lading by a raft the fee of two ſhillings and nine-pence on the entry of every ſeparate importer.

All which forfeitures ſhall be recoverable, and divided in the manner directed by the ſtatutes regulating the forfeitures under the ſtatute regulating the importation of any ſpirits or other articles by the port of St. John's aforeſaid.

And to the intent that if it ſhall be found by experience that the proviſions of this act work any inconvenience to the public intereſts, the ſame ſhall ceaſe and be void on proclamation to be iſſued by the Governor or commander in chief, with the advice of the council, under the great ſeal of the province, declaring the ſame. DORCHESTER.

Enacted and ordained by the authority aforeſaid, and paſſed in council under the public ſeal of the province, at the council chamber, in the caſtle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, the thirtieth day of April, in the twenty ſeventh year of the reign of our ſovereign lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth; and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

By his Excellency's command.
J. Williams, C. L. C.

True copy. *Thomas Ainſlie*, Collector.
Thomas Scott, Comptroller.

Cuſtom Houſe, May 21, 1787.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)
BY M. CAREY,
MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,
The *American Muſeum,*
For JUNE, 1787,
CONTAINING,
A TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to the firſt volume---and a liſt of ſubſcribers.

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It alſo contains Colonel Hamilton's Speech in the Aſſembly of New-York, on the propriety of inveſting Congreſs with power to levy the impoſt.

Said Carey means to go to Lewiſtown, in a few days, for the benefit of his health. All perſons having any demands againſt him, are requeſted to preſent their accounts for payment---thoſe indebted to him, will oblige him, by diſcharging their reſpective arrears. During his abſence, Mr. Henry Rice, of Market ſtreet, will be empowered to tranſact all his buſineſs.

This Day is publiſhed, price 1/6.
And ſold by PRICHARD and HALL, in Market-ſtreet,
AN ORATION,
Commemorative of the Independence of the UNITED STATES in North-America; delivered July 4, 1787, at the Reformed Calviniſt Church in Philadelphia, by
JAMES CAMBELL, Eſq;
To which is prefixed, an INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M. Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the CINCINATI.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by PRICHARD and HALL,
Dr. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.
Said Prichard has for ſale, at his Book-ſtore and Circulating Library, a very valuable collection of uſeful BOOKS in all ſciences, particularly Latin and other ſchool books, lately imported from Europe, which he ſells on the loweſt terms for paper money of this ſtate.
BOOKS bought, ſold or exchanged.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HEALTH being the greateſt temporal bleſſing which can be enjoyed, and next to this great bleſſing is to know the virtues of the great variety included within the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, in which conſiſts the art of reſtoring health when loſt.

Dr. George Weed, formerly practitioner of phyſic, in Haddonfield, afterwards apothecary in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and who for many years practiſed phyſic with great ſucceſs in Philadelphia, prepared a medicine for the bloody flux, which for its excellency was ſoon diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Weed's Syrup*, and has been prepared agreeable to the Doctor's genuine recipe, (as is all his other medicines) by his late widow, (now Elizabeth Nevill;) but for ſome time paſt, a certain James Craft, a barber and ſhoemaker, of Burlington, hath counterfeited the ſaid genuine medicine for the flux, and hath vended his ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine flux medicine of the late Doctor Weed, and has thereby impoſed on the public, and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery.

Theſe are therefore to caution the public againſt receiving the ſyrup of the ſaid James Craft, as Doctor Weed's ſyrup, and to inform them that Weed's genuine ſyrup is ſold by the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia. ELIZABETH NEVILL.
July 11, 1787. †

Philadelphia, July 10, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 4th inſt. an apprentice lad, named James Bluet, about 17 years of age, by trade a cordwainer, about five feet four inches high; had on when he went away, a check ſhirt and trowſers, claret coloured jacket without ſleeves, and a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him home, ſhall have ONE SHILLING reward, paid by GEORGE MARCLAY, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday, the 1ſt inſtant, an Iriſh SERVANT LAD, named Hugh Wilſon, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, much pitted with the ſmall pox; had on when he went away, a linen coat and waiſtcoat, of a copperas colour, tow trowſers, an old pair of ſhoes, and felt hat half worn. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by
Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, July 5, 1787. STEPHEN LOVE. §

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now

SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by *their humble ſervant,*

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers, Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conconſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Beſt *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS, cured in a moſt excellent manner for exportation,

To be Sold on the loweſt terms for Caſh,

BY *LUDWIG KUHN,*

At ARCH-STREET Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of veſſels may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and diſpatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the beſt quality, to be had at ſaid place.

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3ſ9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

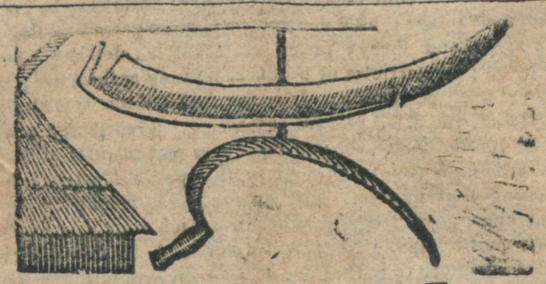
BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.



FOR SALE,

A large and general aſſortment of

SCYTHES and SICKLES,

MADE by the ſubſcriber, at his SCYTHE and SICKLE MANUFACTORY, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the black horſe.

4 w. THOMAS GOUCHER.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

SICKLES,

Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by

George Lownes and *Sons,*

In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff.

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to that old and well accuſtomed Inn, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, at the ſign of His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The houſe is large and very convenient. He is well ſtocked with bedding, and excellent liquors---good ſtables and hay for the reception of travellers. All that pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend that the beſt care ſhall be taken by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

June 4, 1787. PETER MATHER.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery by the week, month, or year. ‡

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second ſtreets, A general Aſſortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spaniſh brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice ſtone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewiſe,

A very general Aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Amongſt which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other ſaws, chiſſels, planes, adzes, plane irons, ſcrew and ſhell augers, oilſtones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſcrews, ſprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, ſhovels and tongs, ſteel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.

FINLASS,

STAY-MAKER,

Has removed from the New-Market to Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

Where he MAKES all Sorts of

French and *Engliſh* STAYS,

In the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion.

Riding Stays, Turned Stays and Jumps, Half-bone and Whole-bone, very neat.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their orders, may depend on being faithfully ſerved by their humble ſervant,

SEBASTIAN FINLASS.

N. B. Thoſe that chooſe to ſee my work, may be waited on the firſt notice.

*** *Stays neatly mended.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell, Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Thomas Jenkins, near nineteen years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a light complexion, and down look, and when working at the coopers trade uſes his ax with his left hand. Had on, and took with him, a dark brown broadcloth coat, blue regimental ditto, new yellow feathered pluſh veſt, with fuſtian backs, new velvet breeches, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, home made ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, blue waiſtcoat, new checked handkerchief, and ſeveral other articles. Whoever will apprehend the above apprentice, and ſecure him in any gaol, in this ſtate, ſhall receive, on application, SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges if he ſhould be brought home to

May 27, 1787. † MOSES HARRIS.

GEORGE BRINGHURST,

COACH-MAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coach-maker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, adjoining the Church burial-ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale---A coach, a chariot, a chaiſe, three coaches, very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, two chairs, two ſulkies, ſecond hand, and two family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt, and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. † June 4, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, about three weeks ago, a likely brown Mare. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

OWEN AFFLICK.

June 2d, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES YOST, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 4th day of July next, to the ſubſcribers

ALBERTUS SHILACK, Adminiſtrator,
and
¶ CHRISTINA YOST, Adminiſtratrix.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2981.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1787.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)
BY M. CAREY,
MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,
The *American Muſeum,*
For JUNE, 1787,
CONTAINING,
A TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to the firſt volume---and a liſt of ſubſcribers.

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Said Carey means to go to Lewiſtown, in a few days, for the benefit of his health. All perſons having any demands againſt him, are requeſted to preſent their accounts for payment---thoſe indebted to him, will oblige him, by diſcharging their reſpective arrears. During his abſence, Mr. Henry Rice, of Market-ſtreet, will be empowered to tranſact all his buſineſs.

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And ſold by PRICHARD and HALL, in Market-ſtreet,
AN ORATION,
Commemorative of the Independence of the UNITED STATES in North-America; delivered July 4, 1787, at the Reformed Calviniſt Church in Philadelphia, by
JAMES CAMBELL, Eſq;
To which is prefixed, an INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M. Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the CINCINATI.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by PRICHARD and HALL,
Dr. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.
Said Prichard has for ſale, at his Book-ſtore and Circulating Library, a very valuable collection of uſeful BOOKS in all ſciences, particularly Latin and other ſchool books, lately imported from Europe, which he ſells on the loweſt terms for paper money of this ſtate.
BOOKS bought, ſold or exchanged.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1787.
RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 4th inſt. an apprentice lad, named James Bluet, about 17 years of age, by trade a cordwainer, about five feet four inches high; had on when he went away, a check ſhirt and trowſers, claret coloured jacket without ſleeves, and a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him home, ſhall have ONE SHILLING reward, paid by GEORGE MARCLAY, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.
RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday, the 1ſt inſtant, an Iriſh SERVANT LAD named Hugh Wilſon, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, much pitted with the ſmall pox; had on when he went away, a linen coat and waiſtcoat, of a copperas colour, tow trowſers, an old pair of ſhoes, and felt hat half worn. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges' paid by
Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, July 5, 1787. STEPHEN LOVE. §

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,
By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price,* 3ſ9.
AN ESSAY
ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,
Manufactured and Sold by
JOSEPH FEW,
At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.
N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for
MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1787.
EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.
RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch SERVANT MAN named Johan Henry Henning, appears to be about 45 years of age, is a middle ſized well ſet man, profeſſes to be a tallow chandler by trade, underſtands but little of the Engliſh language, having been purchaſed from on ſhip board laſt fall. The fore part of his head is bald, his hair thin, of a light colour, and uſually combed back. How he is appareled is uncertain, as he left his uſual clothing behind him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.
¶ SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.
STOLEN out of the paſture of the Subſcribers, at Valley-Forge, on the 7th inſtant, A dapple grey draught HORSE, about ſeven years old, ſtrong made, 15 hands high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owners may get him again, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS, with reaſonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horſe and thief, on conviction of the thief. ‡
6th Month 18, 1787. ISAAC POTTS, & Co.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,
(Price 7ſ6 bound, or 6ſ in blue covers.)
A DEFENCE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.
And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.
All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

Bank of North-America.
July 2 1787.
AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the capital ſtock was declared for the laſt ſix months, and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

BENJAMIN SCULL,
HATTER,
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Fourth-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where he carries on the Hatting Buſineſs in all its Branches. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. ‡
N. B. Orders from the country will be carefully executed.

TO BE LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
THAT noted and well accuſtomed Tavern and Farm, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, ſituate on the main road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 26 miles from the city, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, late the property of John Kerlin, deceaſed. It is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe. The farm contains 152 acres, and the ſoil is good for any kind of grain. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers.
WILLIAM KERLIN,
ADAM CLAMPFFER, and } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN SMITH,
Cheſter county, June 30, 1787.
N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for payment.

TO BE LET,
And may be entered upon immediately,
THAT noted Tavern, the ſign of the BLACK HORSE, at Frankford bridge, containing 40 acres of good Land, with convenient ſtabling and ſheds. This ſtand is very ſuitable for a ſtore or lumber yard. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. JOHN STEEL.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.
RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, an indented German SERVANT MAN, named Lewis Jeck, a baker by trade, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has ſhort black hair, a full broad face, thick lips, is addicted to liquor. He ſpeaks very little Engliſh, and came to this country laſt fall. He underſtands a little of dying of hats. Had on, when he went away, a dark blue cloth coat, lately turned, a blue and white ſtriped flowered double breaſted jacket, a white ſhirt, a new pair of ſheepſkin breeches, brown thread ſtockings, and a caſtor hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by
July 2, 1787. CONRAD ABEL.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, at the Rum-hill Falls on Schuylkill, a ſorrel MARE, 14 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, a blaze in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
June 26, 1787. ¶ JACOB KEG.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.
STRAYED away, on the 23d day of May laſt, from the plantation of Benjamin Graff, in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, two COWS, one of them a brindle, has large horns, was big with calf when ſhe went away, and has probably calved before this time. The other red and white ſpotted, her horns ſawed off, and holes through both horns. Whoever has taken up, or takes up, ſaid cows, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, on ſaid place, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
June 26, 1787. § ANDREW ZIMMERMAN.

RAN away the 23d inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, a Dutch SERVANT MAN, named Daniel Mulk, by trade a baker; had on and took with him a home-ſpun ſhirt and trowſers, ſhort ſailor's jacket, black velvet breeches, new ſhoes without buckles, and other clothes unknown; this is the ſecond time of his running away; he has large thick lips, ſpeaks bad Engliſh. It is thought he has gone to Philadelphia, or back of York-town. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol in this ſtate, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and all charges, paid by † GEORGE FOSLER.

To be Sold by M. CAREY, Printer,
Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,
A FOUNT of French Small Pica,
in uſe only five months, weight about 550lbs.
A Fount of French BREVIER,
ſame time in uſe, weight about 200lbs.
To ſave trouble to perſons inclined to purchaſe, the loweſt price of the former is a Quarter Dollar, and of the latter 3s. 10d. per pound.
N. B. Notes at two months, *diſcountable* at the Bank, will be received as Caſh. No other Notes will be taken.

From the Pennſylvania Packet and Daily Adverti ſer.

PAPER money, or bills of credit emitted by legiſlative authority, having no intrinſic worth, their value to the poſſeſſor depends entirely on the credit of the ſtate, which ſtamps a nominal value on them; or, in other words, on the confidence which the perſons who receive them have, that they will be faithfully redeemed at ſuch value. Hence their circulation will be extended no farther than ſuch credit is ſo known and eſtabliſhed as to inſpire ſuch confidence. A ſtate, which by a long and uninterrupted ſeries of punctuality in the performance of its contracts and engagements, has acquired the perfect confidence of its citizens, may occaſionally emit and give a temporary circulation to bills on its general credit, without any direct appropriation of funds for their redemption. But ſuch experiments are dangerous, and, if ever practiſed, ſhould be on ſmall ſums only, which ſhould be either redeemed, or ſatisfactorily funded as early as poſſible, and before any farther emiſſion is attempted. To a full and fair circulation of paper money as a medium of commerce, two circumſtances are eſſentially requiſite.

1ſt, Adequate funds for its final redemption within a reaſonable time.

2dly, Uſes ſufficient to create and keep up a demand for it.

As to the firſt, experience has ſhewn us, that in times of full confidence, funds producing ſix or eight *per centum per annum* on the ſum emitted, ſo as to redeem the whole in twelve to ſixteen years, have been ſufficient to obtain the neceſſary credit to keep the paper in circulation on an equality with gold and ſilver. This degree of confidence we may hope to regain, but are yet conſiderably ſhort of it.

As to the ſecond, the uſes created by the government before the revolution, were little more than the collection of this ſmall portion of revenue The confidence of individuals ſupplied the reſt, by receiving and paying the paper in the courſe of their dealings, and thereby keeping up a conſtant demand for it.

In thoſe days, the government always found a ready reſource in its credit. An effective bank of ready money could at any time be raiſed on any neceſſary public demand, without calling on individuals for an advance, and without burthening the ſtate with an accumulating intereſt. While this convenient reſource was uſed with proper diſcretion, it afforded much benefit to the community, as well by its happy effects in the affairs of government, as by promoting the improvement of the country, and by facilitating the neceſſary commercial intercourſe of the ſeveral interior parts and the ſea ports with each other. Some of the then colonies, however, by an improvident exceſs in the uſe of this happy reſource, pretty early turned it from a nutricious aliment to a pernicious poiſon; but in Pennſylvania and the neighbouring provinces, it continued though copiouſly uſed, a beneficial conveniency till the diſturbances began which brought about the revolution.

The calamitous circumſtances which have ſince that time proſtrated public credit throughout the United States, are known to every one. Urged by neceſſity, bills of credit were emitted, partly by continental and partly by ſtate authority, in accumulated quantities, abundantly exceeding what the commercial dealings of the times required or furniſhed uſes for; and without any funds being eſtabliſhed for their redemption. Under ſuch circumſtances, the depreciation we have ſeen could hardly fail to happen; and when to theſe we add the doubtful event of the controverſy which rendered every thing dependant upon it in ſome degree precarious, it muſt ſtrike a reflecting mind with amazement, that the depreciation did not happen more early, and proceed more rapidly than it really did. An enquiry into the propriety of theſe meaſures at this time would be uſeleſs in every other reſpect than to warn us againſt future dangers of the like kind. Let us now take a curſory view of the preſent ſtate of affairs in Pennſylvania, as they reſpect this ſubject, in order to ſee if there be juſt cauſe for the alarm which ſeems to have taken place concerning the credit of the bills emitted ſince the peace.

Of the two hundred millions of dollars emitted by the United States, Pennſylvania hath redeemed and paid in her quota, except a trifle, too ſmall to be worthy of notice. Of the ten millions of dollars emitted in like manner in 1780, and apportioned on the ſeveral ſtates to be redeemed at ſpecie value, Pennſylvania hath alſo redeemed and paid in the greater part of her quota; and for the ſmall remainder adequate funds are appropriated in ſuch manner as to give theſe bills a value equal to ſpecie on the nominal ſums expreſſed in them. And though it may be ſaid that Pennſylvania as a member of the union is in ſome meaſure reſponſible for the deficiencies of other ſtates, yet we cannot ſuppoſe that any other ſtate would ſuffer this reſponſibility to be called into action, on account of her delinquency.

Of the ſtate emiſſions before the year 1780, too little remains uncancelled to be worthy of much notice. The bills emitted in 1780 were the firſt ſince the commencement of the war, that had any funds appropriated for their redemption. And though theſe bills did not eſcape injury in the general craſh of public credit, yet by the faithful application of the funds aſſigned for their redemption, they were again reſtored to full value, and finally redeemed, together with the intereſt which had ariſen on them. The bills emitted by the ſtate in 1781, amounting to *four hundred and eighty-five thouſand pounds*, from the quantity of that and other paper money circulating at the time, and the difficulty of ſpeedily collecting the funds appropriated for their redemption, underwent a great degree of depreciation. The greater part of them have, nevertheleſs, been redeemed at full value. The reſidue, about *thirty* or *forty thouſand pounds*, will probably be redeemed in a few months, and is gradually appreciating towards full value, being now worth at market 13ſ4 in the pound. The Treaſurer's notes iſſued in 1783, though they ſuffered a temporary depreciation of 20 *per cent.* recover-

ed their full value in a short time, and were punctually redeemed.

The bills emitted in 1785 amounted to no more than *one hundred and fifty thousand pounds*. Of these, *twenty thousand pounds* have been cancelled according to the plan on which they were emitted. The FUNDS for the redemption of these bills are so much of the general revenues of the State, arising from taxes and duties on goods imported, as shall be sufficient to redeem twenty thousand pounds *per annum* till the whole shall be sunk; and the auxiliary fund of landed security pledged by the borrowers of fifty thousand pounds, for which they pay an annual interest of six *per cent.* to the state. The public USES created for these bills are, the payment of the duties, taxes and other revenues and debts due to the state, amounting, if faithfully collected, to much more every year than the whole amount of these bills now in being.

That these *funds* and *uses* are not only sufficient, but abundant, must appear to every candid examiner, and the sum in circulation is so comparatively small, that if the bills were not to circulate in commercial transactions at all, they could hardly fail to find a constant market in the state at a much smaller discount than is now demanded, and perhaps too readily allowed by some unwary citizens, who seem to be unduly alarmed by mistaken suggestions and vagrant rumours, which any man of tolerable information would blush at the imputation of believing, or resent as an insult the charge of being their author.

An unprejudiced stranger would hardly suppose it possible that paper money thus provided for, and thus proportionately small, should suffer any depreciation at all in a civilized country, where the citizens had the liberty of judging for themselves. And if he were to compare the circumstances of ours, with those of the bills emitted in New-York, which are in demand at a value less distant from the current price of specie than the latter is raised above its ordinary value, by the advanced price of bills of exchange on Europe, he would be apt to exclaim, that there must be some internal cause for our disorder, which it is not only the *right* but the *duty* of every citizen to investigate.

Does any such cause really exist, or are we under a delusion? A panic-struck people may as effectually injure their country in the wildness of phrenzy, as a panic-struck army. Surely a people so free and enlightened as the citizens of Pennsylvania cannot long remain under the malevolent influence which has thus assailed them: they will enquire into the cause of their disorder, and whether it be real or delusory, they will recover their wonted courage and confidence in themselves, and pursue their own interest and happiness.

S. T.

HARTFORD July 9.

Mr. Printer,

BEING informed that Mr. James Cowles, of Farmington, had found means to prevent the fly from injuring his wheat; I requested my relation, Mr. Decius Wadsworth, to wait on Mr. Cowles, and examine his wheat fields, and obtain all the information possible, and give me a minute account. I herewith send you his letter, which you are requested to publish.

Mr. Wadsworth visited the fields on the 2d inst. As it is possible Mr. Cowles's wheat may yet be injured by the fly before harvest, I shall take care to have a further examination of it, which shall be communicated.

JERE. WADSWORTH.

Hartford, July 6, 1787.

Farmington, July 4, 1787.

SIR,

FROM a late experiment, it should seem that a method is discovered of effectually preventing the ravages of the Hessian Fly. The inclosed facts, which were collected from the mouth of the gentlemen to whom we are indebted for the experiment, will enable you to judge what advantages may be expected from his method of procedure.

Mr. James Cowles, of Farmington, sowed three small adjacent patches of land, about the 20th of September last, with wheat, having prepared the seed in the following manner.

He took an indifferently large quantity of the young twigs of elder of that summer's growth, together with the leaves, and poured upon them a sufficient quantity of water, that the twigs of elder might be entirely covered; having suffered it to continue in an open vessel exposed to the sun and air for the space of twenty-four hours, he bruised and wrung the twigs of elder until they had transmitted all their virtues to the water. In this preparation he steeped his seed for twelve hours, and sowed it in the common manner. It happened that the quantity of seed which was steeped was not sufficient; for the remaining part of the land he took about a peck of seed of the same quality, but it had only a short steeping of three quarters of an hour. I have examined each piece of the land, and the small spot where this was sown is the only part of either patch which is essentially injured. One sees here and there a stalk eaten off by the insect, but I think not so frequently as in the rye which I have observed this year. The small patch where the peck of wheat slightly steeped was sown, is distinguished from the rest of the field at the distance of forty rods. In almost every tuft or root of this, which I examined, I found from one to a dozen of the insects in the worm state. In either of the other parts I found none by the insects, though I occasionally saw the effects on the ears of corn. In general it looks very promising, and if unhurt by a blast may produce from 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

In an adjacent field a farmer had sown a small strip of land which had been occupied by a dead hedge: It was burnt over, and prepared in the best possible manner. Scarcely a single ear of wheat is to be seen; but for a small sprinkling of rye, he would not reap his seed. All the wheat which I have heard of in the neighbourhood but this of Mr. Cowles is destroyed. How much the preservation of this probably depends on the method of preparing the seed, every person may judge. It is found that at this season of the year, the wheat in the granary is infested with a small insect, almost imperceptible to the naked eye, to which the juice of elder is instantly fatal.

Whether this insect be the parent of the worm so destructive to wheat, and the preparation operates upon them, is not material to the farmer, if the advantage of the process shall generally succeed.

I have the honor to be,
Your most humble servant,
D. WADSWORTH.

Colonel Wadsworth.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* June 2.

His Majesty's ship Europa, James Vashon, Esq; commander, is returned to Port-Royal from a cruise.

We learn from good authority, that his Majesty's ship of war the Europa, Capt. Vashon, returned into this port as mentioned above, during her late cruise, stood hovering off the Havanna for about five days successively, having received intimation from the Governor, by no means to attempt entering into port. Capt. Vashon and Capt. M'Murdo, of the 3d regiment who was on board, were however permitted to go on shore, but no other person. They were treated with the utmost civility by the Governor, and informed the reason of his sending on board the above intrediction, proceeded from orders he had recently received from the Court of Madrid, strictly enjoining him not to suffer any English man of war to enter into the port; which orders, he said, appeared to him so very mysterious and repugnant to sound policy, that he wrote to his court for an explanation, and more explicit instructions how to act under them. Capt. Vashon and his companion were not permitted to sleep on shore, although allowed to view the fors and fortifications; which they represented, on account of the many repairs, additions and other impovements, that have lately been made in them (and rendering them superior to what they ever were) to be in their opinion absolutely impregnable. *Such opinions prevailed for some time about the year 1762, and yet proved very erroneous.*—The Europa, though not admitted into port, was supplied by boats from the shore with whatever necessaries she wanted.—A little time, we conceive, will discover the true reason for those strange, and at present unaccountable proceedings.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) June 28.

A correspondent observes, that it is impolitic for a citizen of this state in his travels abroad, to acknowledge his country, unless he can prove a uniform and decided opposition to *Know Ye men and measures.* In so great disrepute and contempt are we held by our sister states, that Rhode-Island faith is become a proverbial term of reproach when one violates his engagements. If a rebel or pirate escapes from justice, it is suggested that he has fled for refuge here—if language fails of odious epithets to pourtray the finished villain, he is compared to a *Know Ye* judge. Unhappy state! thy government is distracted, thy trade is ruined, and thy character is sullied by merited reproach---if an enemy had brought us to the precipice of annihilation, our innocence would have invigorated the efforts to rise, but when we reflect that the calamities we feel are deliberately introduced by those who ostentatiously profess to relieve the distressed---when poverty advances with rapid strides, in the prosecution of a system, which was to render our country richer than Eldorado---how can we too strongly execrate the policy of such measures---how can we too bitterly curse the men who have dictated them?

SPRINGFIELD, July 10.

We are credibly informed, that a few evenings since, the house of Capt. Brooks, of Lanesborough, was broke open, and property to a considerable amount taken therefrom, together with many valuable public papers.

Our informer further adds, that Shays is now in Vermont, near the borders of this state, and that the inhabitants of Berkshire are apprehensive that they shall not be freed from the insults of him and his coadjutors, who still treat the clemency of government with the greatest contempt, and declare that they are determined to continue their predatory incursions, till the legislature see fit to grant an indiscriminate pardon to the regulators: That from the repeated respites of those men who had been tried and sentenced to suffer death, they had nothing to dread—nothing to fear:

"Convinc'd that Shays and all his fellows,
"Might safely smile, ev'n at the gallows."

PETERSBURG, July 5.

On Sunday last a negro fellow was detected in this town, exchanging counterfeit French guineas for silver. There were several others in town on the same business, who had disposed of a few guineas, and made their escape. As it is evident these negroes were employed for this purpose, a diligent search might probably lead to a discovery of the villainy.

It is a circumstance worthy of observation, says a correspondent, that in his travels through this state, there should occur some uncommon instances of respect being paid to men, as he understands, who have so daringly violated the laws of this country, and have left no means unessayed to give the final stab to our domestic peace and public prosperity.---Virginians blush! that the sense of public virtue should be so stifled among you, that the ignoble emigrant, clad in painted honor, the dirty off-scourings of dishonorable life, should be embraced by hospitality; nay, caressed with applause----while the plain homespun native is spurned in a measure from your countenance, or looked upon with a supercilious smile of contempt. Men who have fought the battles of their country, and ought to be esteemed the guardian angels of your present safety and prosperity, experience daily the averted ear of proud disdain. Men and women, be wise in time---for nought on earth can recall the affections of people, when once they are hardened by a long series of ill usage or neglect.

ALEXANDRIA, July 5.

Last Friday morning the body of a sailor was found near the county wharf, with a dog tied round his neck. It appears that he belonged to a vessel lying opposite to this town, and intended to desert her a few evenings before, and having a favorite dog on board, it is supposed he tied the dog round his neck, in order to get him on shore.

WILMINGTON, *(Delaware)* July 4.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent in St. Eustatius, dated June 7, 1787.

"I wrote a few days since, by the way of Philadelphia, noting the effects likely to take place in consequence of a late prohibition of all communication with the English Islands; it is actually the case, and days are advertised in each Island when it shall commence. Some are allowed three days, some more, to look round. St. Christopher's, it is said this morning, has 30 days to get a supply; and it is impossible for us to tell the consequences; but if the States submit tamely to it, they are certainly able to do the whole, and our vessels may immediately be destroyed.—There will be spirited remonstrances on account of another Act of Parliament, which obliges them to have two thirds white seamen. Mr. Pyle's Bermuda sloop is seized, in consequence of being navigated by Negroes --It will severely affect the Bermudians, who navigate altogether with Negroes."

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 18.

IN COUNCIL, 17th July, 1787.

On motion Ordered,

THAT the Treasurer of the state be directed to cease any further orders upon the Collector of Customs, Treasurers of counties, or other officers of revenue, until he be differently instructed by the Legislature, or by this board.

Ordered, That the several Officers of revenue, in the appointment of Council, be directed to proceed according to law, for the immediate recovery of all monies due to the state.

Extract from the Minutes,
JAMES B. SMITH, *for*
JOHN ARMSTRONG, *jun. Secretary.*

So great is the unanimity, we hear, that prevails in the Convention, upon all great fœderal subjects, that it has been proposed to call the room in which they assemble—UNANIMITY HALL ——In the beginning of the late war, the citizens of America looked up to a fœderal government, only, for safety and protection: They were then powerful and successful at home and abroad. As soon as they set up the idol of *State Sovereignty*, they forgot the rock from whence they derived their freedom and independence, and confined their allegiance and affections only to their state governments: And hence the distress, confusion, debts and disgrace of the United States. Calamities have at last opend their eyes, and they again turn them to a fœderal government for safety and protection. May the enemies of the new Confederation, whether in Rhode-Island or elsewhere, whether secret or open, meet with the fate of the disaffected in the late war.

It is with singular pleasure that we inform our readers in the adjoining states, that the harvest in Pennsylvania is uncommonly plentiful. Double the quantity of grain has been raised this year that there was last. The wheat, we are told, is large and heavy, nor is there any complaint of a deficiency of straw.

The late empress of Russia, in one of her wars, was in want of men. One of her ministers advised her to apply to the church, which she accordingly did, and in a few months drew from it a body of 30,000 soldiers, who had been employed only as musicians in the different churches of the Empire. Did our Government possess a similar power to draft men from our cities, or from useless and destructive speculation, to *Agriculture* instead of arms, there is reason to believe the same number of men would be added to the farmers of the United States. ——The earth is the natural mother of the children of men.——If commerce has frowned upon them, or fed them with coarse fare, let them carry their complaints to their natural parent, and she will redress them. If she refuses to give them great wealth, it is because it will be hurtful to them. But she in no instance refuses to give them health, competence and contentment, which are the greatest blessings in life, and which the luxurious and splendid citizen often sighs for in vain.

The heat of the weather, on Tuesday, the 3d instant, in this city, was 91 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer in the shade.

A correspondent wishes to know whether the proposal for the establishment of FREE SCHOOLS, in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, has fallen to the ground. Surely the trifling tax which was said to be necessary to carry the plan into execution cannot be an objection to them. We pay taxes to maintain the poor. Why should we not, more readily, pay a small tax to prevent the increase of the number of poor? for poverty is often the child of ignorance, or of the defect of education. We pay taxes to light and pave our streets. Why should we object to paying a few shillings, yearly, to enlighten the minds of our citizens, and thereby smooth the paths that lead to virtue, knowledge, and future happiness? We pay large sums, annually, to build or repair gaols and work-houses. How much less would it cost us to educate our youth in such a manner, as that there would be no occasion for those receptacles to the profligate or unfortunate part of the community? We pay taxes to have our streets cleaned. Of how much more consequence is it to have the polluted language which assails our ears, every time we walk in them, from the neglected children of the poor, corrected, by giving them a proper education? We pay a large sum of money for bars and bolts, to secure our houses. How easily might this expence be prevented, by giving our poor children, in early life, habits of labour and industry, and teaching them the danger and consequences of stealing? It is said a tax of one shilling and six-pence in the pound, upon every house in the city and liberties, would be sufficient to educate all our poor children. If this should be objected to, or should not be enough, a small tax may be laid upon dogs, or an additional price be charged for tavern licences, and appropriated for this purpose. It is said in England, that there never was but one instance of a child educated in a free school, who came to a place of public shame or punishment. Poverty, when accompanied with ignorance, always leads to vice. But of the six hundred poor children who are now growing up among us without being taught to read or write, the greatest part of them will be useless or pernicious members of society. A majority of them will probably fly to states or countries where government is weaker than in large towns, and where they may plunder without detection, or with impunity. Many of them will be patients in our hospitals, or swell the list of the pensioners in the registers of the Overseers of the Poor, while a few of them will (how painful the thought) cost us more for chains and bullets, AS WHEEL-BARROW MEN, than it would have cost us to have educated them all.

The auspicious fourth of July, which crowned the toils of America with freedom and sovereignty, has been commemorated in every district of the continent, with the fullest demonstrations of joy and gratitude. The fond recollection of past dangers, the veneration due to the memory of those heroes who have fallen in the defence of liberty and honor, and the respect that accompanies the characters of those patriots who have survived the glorious contest, naturally impresses the mind with sentiments of gratitude and exultation. But we look forward to the happiness, the power, and the dignity, which the event of that great day ought to communicate to our posterity; it becomes us, in the pride of our honest triumphs, to provide the means for perpetuating the blessings we enjoy, and to expect with zeal and confidence, from the fœderal Convention, a system of government

adequate to the ſecurity and preſervation of thoſe rights, which were promulgated by the ever-memorable Declaration of Independency.

On Tueſday the tenth inſtant, two perſons, commonly called Quakers, being ſummoned to attend the ſupreme court as jurors, declared they had not qualified themſelves to ſerve in that character, nor were they yet prepared to take the affirmation preſcribed by law: whereupon his honor the chief Juſtice ordered them to be fined 6l. each, and to ſtand committed till payment thereof. We are informed that one of theſe gentlemen determined to ſubmit to the impriſonment, and to try, upon a writ of habeas corpus, whether the court had, on this occaſion, a power to impoſe the fine, and to commit him to gaol for non-payment.

We hear from London, that judge Pendleton's charge to the grand jury of Charleſtown, South-Carolina, which was publiſhed the 17th of May laſt, has been tranſlated into French, and copied into the European prints, as tending to give the beſt idea of the ſtate of America; and, with an idle rancour, it is ſaid, that the confuſion which has taken place in this country confirms the predictive wiſdom of Mr. Pendleton. But whatever conſolation our enemies may derive from the temporary embarraſſments of the fœderal government, it ſhould be remembered that Great Britain, as well as every other nation, has at ſome time ſuffered a political eclipſe; and there is every reaſon to hope, that the American conſtellation will ſhine with a brighter and a ſtronger light when the preſent darkneſs has paſſed away.

We are ſorry to hear that the poor woman who ſuffered ſo much ſome time ago, under the imputation of being *a witch*, has again been attacked by an ignorant and inhuman mob. On Tueſday, the tenth inſtant, ſhe was carried through ſeveral of the ſtreets, and was hooted and pelted as ſhe paſſed along. A gentleman, who interfered in her favor, was greatly inſulted, while thoſe who recited the innumerable inſtances of her art were liſtened to with curioſity and attention. The repetition of this outrage calls for the ſerious interpoſition of the officers of government, not merely for the ſake of the wretched object herſelf (though ſurely ſhe has a peculiar claim to the protection of the laws) but for the ſake of the illiterate and youthful part of ſociety, who will naturally imagine that the charge of ſorcery muſt be juſt, when ſuch perſecutions are publicly practiſed with impunity. It is with pleaſure we add, that ſeveral reſpectable citizens, who were preſent, have determined to bear teſtimony againſt theſe violators of tranquility and common ſenſe, and that a gentleman of the law has voluntarily undertaken the proſecution.

The following paragraph from a late London paper will ſhew the fallacious idea entertained of this country by the people of England:

"Every packet from America tends to evince that the inhabitants of the Thirteen United States have acquired but little happineſs, by the revolution that has taken place among them. They want money and credit; and ſo far are they from yet enjoying tranquility, that they are forced to add to their pecuniary diſtreſſes, by keeping up a powerful armed force, in order to ſuppreſs that ſpirit of rebellion to which they have been ſuch avowed friends. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the American ſtates ſtill ſubject to England feel themſelves quiet and proſperous. They have no inſurrections to diſtract them; and their manufactures and trade flouriſh greatly beyond what they expected they would do. It is no bad proof of their proſperity, that the provincials take every convenient occaſion of becoming ſettlers in Nova Scotia and Canada."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated April 26.

"The following is a genuine account of the melancholy cataſtrophe at Clondalkin:——From the very great demand for powder at the above place, a great quantity of it, to the amount of about 260 barrels, was lufferred to remain on the loft of that part of the works which is called the corn-mill, the place where the powder goes through the laſt preſs.——The magazine was the place in which it was uſually ſecured, but unfortunately that precaution was neglected. The greater part of the perſons employed there were Engliſhmen; and Monday being St. George's day, they devoted it to the commemoration of their patron Saint. Two men only were at work when the dreadful accident happened, which was cauſed by overheating of a ſtove that had been uſed for drying the powder. On this ſtove were five or ſix barrels—they firſt took fire, and then communicated to the others. The violent concuſſion of the air, that muſt have been the conſequence of ſuch a tremendous exploſion, can eaſily be conceived. Its effects were felt for ſeveral miles round; but more particularly in a direction to the eaſt of the ſpot. The earth ſeemed to ſhake from the very center; and many perſons adjacent were deprived of their ſight for a few moments, by the violence of the ſhock; houſes were unroofed, windows broken, and pewter and other things caſt with violence from the dreſſers. And its effects at the ſpot itſelf are horrible beyond deſcription—the whole building was torn up from its very foundations, and hurled into the elements. When the cloud of ſmoke had diſperſed, not a veſtige was to be ſeen of it; and a perſon who had never ſeen the works could ſcarcely bring himſelf to believe, that ſuch complete deſolation could be effected in ſo ſhort a ſpace. Ponderous ruins, tons in weight, were caſt to the diſtance of five or ſix fields, and the ground was ploughed into furrows, where large ſtones, hurled by a violent impetus, had touched. All the fiſh in a pond contiguous were found dead, floating on the ſurface of the water; trees were broken in the middle; and the remainder of the works, which were totally detached from this place, preſent a heap of rubbiſh—the walls tattered, and the roofs drove in. One of the men who was in the houſe at the time was found in a quarry adjacent—his head horribly ſhattered; the other has not yet been diſcovered, although diligent ſearch was made ever ſince. It was ſuppoſed that he was blown to atoms, and ſcattered in different places. Five or ſix men were wounded—one it is thought mortally. It would ſeem as if the immediate hand of providence protected the inhabitants of the neighbourhood from the effects of this dreadful accident. Upon no other ſuppoſition can the circumſtance of ſo few lives being loſt, from ſuch an unparalleled exploſion, be accounted for. The public, on this occaſion, have not only the private loſs of one individual to lament, but the deſtruction of a great national undertaking, ſet on foot and brought to perfection by the public ſpirit of Mr. Caldbeck."

Rhode-Iſland ſeems to have run the gauntlet of contempt through all the States; her conduct has been ſeverely reprobated, and the moſt reproachful epithets beſtowed on her, even by her neighbours of Maſſachuſetts.——"From her antifederal diſpoſition," ſay they, "Nothing better could have been expected. To that Sate it is owing, *that the continental impoſt did not take place.* To her may be charged the poverty of the ſoldiers of the late army, the heavy taxes of our citizens, and the embarraſſed ſtate of the public finances. It is, however, ſincerely hoped and wiſhed, that her diſſent will *never more be permitted to defeat any federal meaſure.* Rather let her be dropped out of the union, or apportion to the different States that ſurround her. Nor will the American conſtellation loſe one gem thereby. The State of Vermont ſhines with far ſuperior luſtre, and would more than compenſate the loſs."

To what a degree, obſerves a correſpondent, muſt the feelings of thoſe people, who poſſeſs that noble ſpirit which gained us glory and independence, be injured, by reflecting on the commotions which at preſent rage without intermiſſion at Rhode Iſland?——Thoſe who could lately boaſt of men of ſtrict integrity to fill the reſpective offices of government, have now to regret that they are filled with a ſet of ignorant countrymen.

The citizens of that ſtate one day view the Governor ſitting in the chair of government, and the next day may ſee his Excellency in his Black-ſmith's ſhop, compleatly equipped for a hot engagement. At the celebration of the anniverſary of American Independence, in New-Jerſey, the ſons of liberty it is ſaid had expreſs orders from the Governor to fire but *twelve cannon*, and to drink but *twelve toaſts*. 'Till a reformation takes place, may they meet with ſimilar contempt from the Twelve United States!

On the 29th ult. Capt. Brown (arrived at New-London) ſpoke the ſhip -----, Fraizer, maſter, from Point Petre for New-Haven, who had on board Capt. John Smith, of the ſloop Harriot, belonging to Hartford, who ſailed from Say Brook Platform on the tenth of April, bound to Surrinam, and who had the misfortune on the 18th of ſaid month to meet a ſevere gale of wind, in which a ſea ſtove in his dead lights, drove out the bulk head of the quarter-deck, and carried overboard his mate and two ſeamen, who were drowned. Capt. Smith at the ſame time was taken by the ſea from the helm, and brought up forward by the windlaſs, by which means one of his thighs (in two places) an arm and collar bone were broken. Soon after they cut away their maſt: in this diſtreſſed ſituation they remained 21 days on the wreck, when they were taken off by a ſloop from Kennebeck bound to St. Bartholomew, where they arrived, ſafe landed, and put on board Capt. Fraizer as above, who proceeded for New-Haven.

Lancaſter, July 5, 1787.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of the glorious independency of America, the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaſter hailed the return of that triumphant day with the livelieſt marks of gratitude, and the moſt animated joy. The place prepared for their reception was a beautiful grove about a mile from the town, on the borders of a perennial ſpring of the pureſt water. The citizen and the ſoldier there united in the happieſt harmony, and recounted with joy the illuſtrious atchievements of their fellow patriots and warriors in the common cauſe; and dwelt with rapture upon the *glory, happineſs*, and *freedom* of their country. May the ſame day be celebrated to the end of time; and while it ſhall be commemorated by generations yet unborn, from age to age, may they be animated with the ſame ſparks of public ſpirit and magnanimity which nobly rouſed their virtuous anceſtors in the important cauſe of *liberty* and *their country!*

The following toaſts were drank under a well conducted and regular diſcharge of cannon:

1. The ever memorable fourth day of July, and all who honor it: may it never return without bringing to our minds the true cauſe of our preſent meeting.
2. Congreſs and the United States. God proſper them with every bleſſing, until time ſhall be no more.
3. The truly great, the illuſtrious *Waſhington*, the father and ſaviour of his country, who ſo nobly began, and ſo gloriouſly finiſhed, the work of our independence.—GOD *bleſs him!*
4. The kings, princes, and ſtates, who aided, aſſiſted, or favoured our independence.
5. The immortal memory of thoſe heroes who bravely fell in the cauſe of American liberty.
6. The *Marquis de la Fayette*, and all other worthy foreigners who fought in the defence of America, as well as the officers and ſoldiers of the American army: may their names be handed down to poſterity and be reverenced.
7. The Philoſopher and Stateſman, his Excellency *Benjamin Franklin.*
8. The Members of the preſent Convention of the States; may they do as much towards the ſupport of our independence, as their virtuous preſident did towards its eſtabliſhment.
9. The ſtate of Pennſylvania, its virtuous ſons, and all who wiſh its proſperity.
10. May the American ſtates exceed the Republics of Sparta, Athens, and of Rome, in public virtue, learning, and military glory.
11. May liberty of conſcience univerſally prevail in America; and may ſhe ever be the aſſylum of the diſtreſſed and oppreſſed from every part of the globe.
12. May friendſhip ever ſubſiſt between the ſubjects of Europe and the free citizens of America for their mutual commercial intereſts.
13. May honor, virtue, and a true ſenſe of liberty, be characteriſtics of Americans; and may the harmony of their union never be again interrupted by the rude ſons of diſcord and injuſtice, as it has lately been by Rhode-Iſland.

PRINCETON, July 5.

For ſome days paſt there has been a conſiderable uneaſineſs in ſeveral parts of this ſtate about the paſſing of coppers; at New-Brunſwick the tavern-keepers and retailers are ſaid to paſs them at the rate of twenty to the ſhilling, at Trenton they are ſaid to be paſſed at thirty to the ſhilling, and at other places at twenty-four. The people in general are at a loſs to know how to take them. For the information of our readers on that ſubject we beg leave to inform them, that the Council and General Aſſembly of this ſtate, in June 1786, gave permiſſion to three perſons to coin coppers to the amount of ten thouſand pounds, and at the ſame time enacted that ſaid coppers, when coined, ſhould paſs in payment or exchange at the rate of fifteen to the ſhilling. By another act of Legiſlature, paſſed at Burlington on the 4th of June laſt, it is enacted, that after the 20th day of this month none of the coppers now in circulation, except thoſe of the emiſſion of this ſtate, ſhall paſs in payment or exchange, under the forfeiture of ten times the nominal value of the ſum or ſums ſo offered in payment or exchange, to be recovered by action of debt, by any perſon that will ſue for, and recover the ſame, with coſts of ſuit, to and for his own uſe.

On Saturday next will be Publiſhed, Price 2s6.
Stitched in blue paper,

By T. SEDDON,
BOOKSELLER, in MARKET-STREET;

The *Triumphs of Temper*,

A POEM, in Six Cantos.
By *WILLIAM HAYLEY, Eſquire.*

The Critical Reviewers ſpeak in the following manner of this Poem and its Author:

"This Poem is written in a nervous, animated, and expreſſive ſtile, adorned with glowing imagery and deſcription.——Mr. Hayley's leaſt merit is, that of being the beſt Poet of his age."

July 14, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,
By Cadwalader and David Evans,
At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, the ninth door above Market-ſtreet.

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Fayal, Vin d'Grave, Malaga, and Caſſado } Wines, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks.

Port and Claret of a ſuperior quality, in pipes, quarter caſks and bottles.

Alſo, Old Coniac and French Brandies, White-Wine Vinegar, and Holland Gin, in caſes, &c, &c. 6w

To be SOLD by Public Sale,
On Saturday, the 4th of Auguſt next, if not ſold before by private Sale,

THAT valuable Plantation, ſituate in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres whereon is a large Stone Dwelling-Houſe and Kitchen, alſo a Stone Spring-Houſe over a never failing ſpring of excellent lime-ſtone water. There are on the premiſes a large quantity of good meadow, watered by a ſtream ſufficient for water works, a large young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, barn, ſtables and other out houſes. The arrable land is very fertile, and may eaſily be manured, as there is a lime kiln, lime-ſtone and ſufficient timber on the premiſes. The above plantation being late the property of Lewis Gronow, deceaſed. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Eſquire, or JOSEPH WALKER, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, at Warwick furnace.

THOMAS BULL.

July 9, 1787.

N. B. The ſale to begin at two o'clock ſaid day.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of William Pearce, deceaſed, and by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, will be expoſed at Public Sale on the 15th day of Auguſt, (if not ſold before at private ſale) on the Premiſes.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land,

adjoining, ſuppoſed to contain 326 acres, ſituate on Langford's Bay, Kent County, in Maryland, about five miles from Cheſter Town. For terms, apply to Samuel Chew, Eſquire in Cheſter Town, or the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil County.

¶ HENRY WARD PEARCE, jun. Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 25th day of July, inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory Frame Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Crown-ſtreet (called Pennington's alley) between Vine and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Crown-ſtreet 15 feet, and in length 57 feet; bounded northward with George Epple's ground, eaſtward with ground of Ann Coates, ſouthward by John Graff's lot, and weſtward with Crown-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 2l. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of John Cart, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 25th of July, inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain Frame Meſſuage and Frame Shop, (unfiniſhed) and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Wood-ſtreet (at the diſtance of about 196 feet from the corner of Third-ſtreet, continued between Vine and Callow-Hill-ſtreets) in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid ſaid ſtreet 36 feet, and in length or depth 50 feet; bounded eaſtward by Ann Street, weſtward by ground of William Lardner, northward by ground of ------- Penn, Eſquire, and ſouthward by ſaid Wood-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground rent of 51 Spaniſh milled dollars and one third of a dollar per annum. Taken in execution as the property of Anthony Vanderſlice, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 25th inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the ſquare between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; bounded on the north by Pine-ſtreet, on the eaſt by ground of Monſieur Saſportaes, on the ſouth by ground of Mark Wilcox and others, and on the weſt by Sixth-ſtreet; containing in front on Sixth-ſtreet aforeſaid 141 feet, and in length or depth along Pine-ſtreet 259 feet. Taken in execution as the property of John Flahaven, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

STOPPED this morning, from two ſuſpected perſons, a yellow Silk Veſt, a ſtriped Velvet ditto, one pair of Fuſtian Breeches, a ſtriped Cotton Veſt and Breeches, with white buttons, four pair of Stockings, one pair of Woollen Gloves, one Stock and Stock buckle, a Broach, one Hat, and a Wallet. Whoever may own the ſame, on application to JOHN M'GARVEY, at Lebanon, proving their property, and paying charges, may have their goods again. ¶ July 16.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 28th of June, a black and white MILCH COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 6, 1787. † DAVID JONES.

June 19th, 1787.

TAKEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Spread Eagle, on the night of the 16th inſtant, A light Bay MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall hurt with the ſaddle near her withers, lately ſhod before, about 12 years old, and about 14 hands high. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have his mare again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, by applying to

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

¶

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mills,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their ſtore, in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muſcovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork,

And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6 *w.* ¶

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe, New-York,

On Wedneſday, the 1ſt of Auguſt next,

That beautiful bright bay Horſe, called

Young HIGH-FLIER,

The property of John Knight and Joſeph Fox,

IMPORTED from England laſt November, now covering at Captain Dawſon's, at Brooklyne, Long-Iſland; he is four years old this graſs, fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, handſomely marked, moves to the admiration of all who ſee him, and allowed by good judges to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any horſe ever imported in theſe States. June 22.

N. B. The money to be paid at the time of ſale. ¶5w

Newtown, Bucks county, June 26, 1787.

WAS taken up, for horſe-ſtealing, and committed to the goal of ſaid county, ISRAEL DOAN, THOMAS DOAN and JONATHAN DOAN; and there remains yet unclaimed, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a large raw-boned brown horſe, ſuppoſed to be about ſeven or eight years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a little white on the off hind foot. Alſo a ſlight gold watch, a pair of holſter piſtols, and three great coats. Alſo taken from one William Johnſon, and for which he was convicted at the laſt court, one pair of trowſers, four pair of thread ſtockings, one pair cotton ditto, one ſtock, and one pillow caſe. Any perſon who may have loſt any of the aboveſaid articles, may have them again, by applying to Francis Murray, Eſq; proving property and paying coſt. If no owner or owners appear in three weeks from the date hereof, they will be ſold to pay coſt. ‡ JOSIAH FURGUSTON, Goaler.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cheſter

Town, in Maryland, on Sunday, the 27th of May laſt, TWO HORSES, one a bright Bay, ten years old, fifteen hands high, well made, and carries a fine tail; the other is a dark Brown, about thirteen years old, ſhort legged, with a Roman noſe, and both hind fetlocks white. They are both ſhod before, and in very fine order. Any perſon that will ſecure theſe horſes, and give information to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter Town, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS, if they are found in Maryland, TWENTY DOLLARS, if out of it, or Two-thirds of this reward for the Bay, and One-third for the Brown: All reaſonable charges ſhall beſides be paid, if they are delivered at Cheſter Town. WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

Cheſter Town, June 1787. ‡

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of CHARLES MAYBURY, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

‖ PETER ASTON, acting Executor.

June 26, 1787.

WAS committed to the work-houſe of the city and county of Philadelphia, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, three Germans, the firſt calls himſelf HENRY CHARLES MYER, by trade a paper maker and ſtocking weaver, is about 5 feet high, 28 years of age, dark complexion, with ſhort curling black hair, and ſpeaks good Engliſh. The ſecond calls himſelf JOHN MARTIN KEYSER, by trade a taylor, 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 years of age, fair complexion, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh. The third calls himſelf HENRY GROSS, but in his own country went by the name of Frederick Holland, by trade a taylor, 5 feet high, 27 years of age, dark hair, and pitted with the ſmall-pox. They all ſay they came from Norwich, in the ſtate of Connecticut. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come within ſix weeks from the date hereof, make good their claim, pay charges and take them away, or they will be diſcharged, on paying the fees of the work-houſe.

¶ JESSE CROSLEY, Keeper.

FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its varous branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world, the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The higheſt price given for any part of old engine works.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by

their humble ſervant,

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

May 27th, 1787.

WAS found tied in the woods, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay MARE, riſing four years old, denotes to be part blooded and part hunter, trots and canters, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with ſome white on both her hind feet, and a ſmall ſnip, is very round bodied, has a ſwitch tail, neither brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ISAAC TAYLOR, Eſquire, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

Montgomery townſhip and county, June 8, 1787.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of this inſtant, the following creatures, viz. a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a blaze down his forehead, branded on the near thigh, trots and canters. An old ſorrel MARE, a little hipſhot, low carriage. And a black MARE COLT, with ſome white down her forehead, marked on the near ſhoulder. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton fuſtinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corderoys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, callimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted, ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, ell wide Indias perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers, Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed in the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t. f.

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

To be Sold by HENRY DRINKER,

at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, below Race-ſtreet,

A Quantity of very good undreſſed quills; dreſſed or clarified quills of a firſt and ſecond quality; a few hampers of cheeſe lately imported, and in good order.

And at his ſtore fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market-ſtreet, formerly belonging to William Allen, Eſq; are to be had Live Feathers of an excellent quality, and in ſuch quantities as may ſuit houſekeepers, and others.

Alſo bar iron and plough-ſhare moulds, and a great variety of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes, two, four and ſix quart tea-kettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, Stew-pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, faſh weights, ſcale weights from 7 to 36lb. cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw-mills, wallowers or fan cogs, ſmall and large iron cabouſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds generally in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs and ſetts of chimney backs and jams, &c. &c. Theſe caſtings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All perſons indebted to the late houſe of James and Drinker, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid Henry Drinker, and are hereby informed that the indulgence they have had for many years paſt cannot be continued. Thoſe who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their reſpective mortgages, bonds, notes and book debts will in a ſhort time be put under the care of attornies at law, for recovery.

Philadelphia, Sixth-month 4th, 1787.

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, A general Aſſortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spaniſh brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice ſtone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewiſe,

A very general Aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, *&c.*

Amongſt which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other ſaws, chiſſels, planes, adzes, plane irons, ſcrew and ſhell augers, oilſtones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſcrews, ſprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, ſhovels and tongs, ſteel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Best possible image.

JULY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2982.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1787.

Juſt Publiſhed. Price 2ſ6.
Stitched in blue paper,
By T. SEDDON,
BOOKSELLER, in MARKET-STREET;
The *Triumphs of Temper,*
A POEM, in Six Cantos.
By *WILLIAM HAYLEY, Eſquire.*

The Critical Reviewers ſpeak in the following manner of this Poem and its Author:

"This Poem is written in a nervous, animated, and expreſſive ſtile, adorned with glowing imagery and deſcription.---- Mr. Hayley's leaſt merit is, that of being the beſt Poet of his age."

July 14, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,
By *Cadwalader and David Evans,*
At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, the ninth door above Market-ſtreet.

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Fayal, Vin d'Grave, Malaga, and Caſſado } Wines, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks.

Port and Claret of a ſuperior quality, in pipes, quarter caſks and bottles.

Alſo, Old Coniac and French Brandies, White-Wine Vinegar, and Holland Gin, in caſes, &c, &c. 6w

To be SOLD by Public Sale,
On Saturday, the 4th of Auguſt next, if not ſold before by private Sale,

THAT valuable Plantation, ſituate in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres, whereon is a large Stone Dwelling-Houſe and Kitchen, alſo a Stone Spring-Houſe over a never failing ſpring of excellent lime-ſtone water. There are on the premiſes a large quantity of good meadow, watered by a ſtream ſufficient for water works, a large young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, barn, ſtables and other out-houſes. The arrable land is very fertile, and may eaſily be manured, as there is a lime kiln, lime-ſtone and ſufficient timber on the premiſes. The above plantation being late the property of Lewis Gronow, deceaſed. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Eſquire, or JOSEPH WALKER, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, at Warwick furnace.

July 9, 1787. THOMAS BULL.

N. B. The ſale to begin at two o'clock ſaid day.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of William Pearce, deceaſed, and by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, will be expoſed at Public Sale on the 15th day of Auguſt, (if not ſold before at private ſale) on the Premiſes.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, adjoining, ſuppoſed to contain 326 acres, ſituate on Langford's Bay, Kent County, in Maryland, about five miles from Cheſter Town. For terms, apply to Samuel Chew, Eſquire in Cheſter Town, or the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil County.

¶ HENRY WARD PEARCE, jun. Adminiſtrrtor.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 25th day of July, inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory Frame Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Crown-ſtreet (called Pennington's alley) between Vine and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Crown-ſtreet 15 feet, and in length 57 feet; bounded northward with George Epple's ground, eaſtward with ground of Ann Coates, ſouthward by John Graff's lot, and weſtward with Crown-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 2l. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of John Cart, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 25th of July, inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain Frame Meſſuage and Frame Shop, (unfiniſhed) and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Wood-ſtreet (at the diſtance of about 196 feet from the corner of Third-ſtreet, continued between Vine and Callow-Hill-ſtreets) in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid ſaid ſtreet 36 feet, and in length or depth 50 feet; bounded eaſtward by Ann-Street, weſtward by ground of William Lardner, northward by ground of ------- Penn, Eſquire, and ſouthward by ſaid Wood-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground rent of 51 Spaniſh milled dollars and one third of a dollar per annum. Taken in execution as the property of Anthony Vanderſlice, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 25th inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the ſquare between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; bounded on the north by Pine-ſtreet, on the eaſt by ground of Monſieur Saſportaes, on the ſouth by ground of Mark Wilcox and others, and on the weſt by Sixth-ſtreet; containing in front on Sixth-ſtreet aforeſaid 141 feet, and in length or depth along Pine-ſtreet 259 feet. Taken in execution as the property of John Flahaven, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

STOPPED this morning, from two ſuſpected perſons, a yellow Silk Veſt, a ſtriped Velvet ditto, one pair of Fuſtian Breeches, a ſtriped Cotton Veſt and Breeches, with white buttons, four pair of Stockings, one pair of Woollen Gloves, one Stock and Stock buckle, a Broach, one Hat, and a Wallet. Whoever may own the ſame, on application to JOHN M'GARVEY, at Lebanon, proving their property, and paying charges, may have their goods again. ¶ July 16.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 28th of June, a black and white MILCH COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 6, 1787. † DAVID JONES.

This Day is publiſhed, price 1ſ6.
And ſold by PRICHARD and HALL, in Market-ſtreet,
AN ORATION,
Commemorative of the Independence of the UNITED STATES in North-America; delivered July 4, 1787, at the Reformed Calviniſt Church in Philadelphia, by
JAMES CAMBELL, Eſq;
To which is prefixed, an INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M. Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the CINCINATI.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by PRICHARD and HALL,
Dr. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

Said Prichard has for ſale, at his Book-ſtore and Circulating Library, a very valuable collection of uſeful BOOKS in all ſciences, particularly Latin and other ſchool books, lately imported from Europe, which he ſells on the loweſt terms for paper money of this ſtate.

BOOKS bought, ſold or exchanged.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,
(Price 7ſ6 bound, or 6ſ in blue covers.)
A DEFENCE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
BY JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.
And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.
All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, north-weſt of the River Ohio.

BE it Ordained by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That the ſaid territory, for the purpoſes of temporary government, be one diſtrict, ſubject, however, to be divided into two diſtricts, as future circumſtances may, in the opinion of Congreſs, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the eſtates of both reſident and non-reſident proprietors in the ſaid territory, dying inteſtate, ſhall deſcend to and be diſtributed among their children, and the deſcendants of a deceaſed child or grandchild to take the ſhare of their deceaſed parent in equal parts among them; and where there ſhall be no children or deſcendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceaſed brother or ſiſter of the inteſtate, ſhall have in equal parts among them their deceaſed parents ſhare; and there ſhall in no caſe be a diſtinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; ſaving in all caſes to the widow of the inteſtate, her third part of the real eſtate for life, and one third part of the perſonal eſtate; and this law relative to deſcents and dower ſhall remain in full force until altered by the legiſlature of the diſtrict.—And until the governor and judges ſhall adopt laws as herein after mentioned, eſtates in the ſaid territory may be deviſed or bequeathed by wills in writing, ſigned and ſealed by him or her in whom the eſtate may be (being of full age) and atteſted by three witneſſes; and real eſtates may be conveyed by leaſe and releaſe, of bargain and ſale, ſigned, ſealed and delivered by the perſon, being of full age, in whom the eſtate may be, and atteſted by two witneſſes, provided ſuch wills be duly proved, and ſuch conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magiſtrates, courts, and regiſters ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe; and perſonal property may be transferred by delivery, ſaving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other ſettlers of the Kaſkaſkies, Saint Vincent's and the neighbouring villages, who have hertofore profeſſed themſelves citizens of Virginia, their laws and cuſtoms now in force among them, relative to the deſcent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be appointed from time to time, by Congreſs, a governor, whoſe commiſſion ſhall continue in force for the term of three years, unleſs ſooner revoked by Congreſs: he ſhall reſide in the diſtrict and have a freehold eſtate therein, in one thouſand acres of land, while in the exerciſe of his office.

There ſhall be appointed from time to time, by Congreſs, a ſecretary, whoſe commiſſion ſhall continue in force for four years, unleſs ſooner revoked, he ſhall reſide in the diſtrict, and have a freehold eſtate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exerciſe of his office; it ſhall be his duty to keep and preſerve the acts and laws paſſed by the legiſlature, and the public records of the diſtrict, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and tranſmit authentic copies of ſuch acts and proceedings, every ſix months, to the ſecretary of Congreſs: There ſhall alſo be appointed a court, to conſiſt of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who ſhall have a common law juriſdiction, and reſide in the diſtrict, and have each therein a freehold eſtate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exerciſe of their offices; and their commiſſions ſhall continue in force during good behaviour.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, ſhall adopt and publiſh in the diſtrict, ſuch laws of the original ſtates, criminal and civil, as may be neceſſary, and beſt ſuited to the circumſtances of the diſtrict, and report them to Congreſs, from time to time, which laws ſhall be in force in the diſtrict until the organization of the general aſſembly therein, unleſs diſapproved of by Congreſs; but afterwards the legiſlature ſhall have authority to alter them as they ſhall think fit.

The governor for the time being ſhall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commiſſion all officers in the ſame, below the rank of general officers; all general officers ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned by Congreſs.

Previous to the organization of the general aſſembly, the governor ſhall appoint ſuch magiſtrates and other civil officers, in each county or townſhip, as he ſhall find neceſſary for the preſervation of the peace and good order in the ſame; after the general aſſembly ſhall be organized, the powers and duties of magiſtrates and other civil officers ſhall be regulated and defined by the ſaid aſſembly; but all magiſtrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwiſe directed, ſhall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made ſhall have force in all parts of the diſtrict, and for the execution of proceſs, criminal and civil, the governor ſhall make proper diviſions thereof, and he ſhall proceed from time to time, as circumſtances may require, to lay out the parts of the diſtrict in which the Indian titles ſhall have been extinguiſhed, into counties and townſhips, ſubject, however, to ſuch alterations as may hereafter be made by the legiſlature.

So ſoon as there ſhall be five thouſand free male inhabitants of full age in the diſtrict, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they ſhall receive authority, with time and place, to elect repreſentatives from their counties or townſhips to repreſent them in the general aſſembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there ſhall be one repreſentative, and ſo on progreſſively with the number of free male inhabitants, ſhall the right of repreſentation increaſe, until the number of repreſentatives ſhall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of repreſentatives ſhall be regulated by the legiſlature; provided that no perſon be eligible or qualified to act as a repreſentative, unleſs he ſhall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a reſident in the diſtrict, or unleſs he ſhall have reſided in the diſtrict three years, and in either caſe ſhall likewiſe hold in his own right, in fee ſimple, two hundred acres of land within the ſame: Provided alſo, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the diſtrict, having been a citizen of one of the ſtates, and being reſident in the diſtrict, or the like freehold and two years reſidence in the diſtrict, ſhall be neceſſary to qualify a man as an elector of a repreſentative.

The repreſentatives thus elected ſhall ſerve for the term of two years, and in caſe of the death of a repreſentative, or removal from office, the governor ſhall iſſue a writ to the county or townſhip for which he was a member, to elect another in his ſtead, to ſerve for the reſidue of the term.

The general aſſembly or legiſlature, ſhall conſiſt of the governor, legiſlative council and a houſe of repreſentatives. The legiſlative council ſhall conſiſt of five members, to continue in office five years, unleſs ſooner removed by Congreſs, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council ſhall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit. As ſoon as repreſentatives ſhall be elected, the governor ſhall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they ſhall nominate ten perſons, reſidents in the diſtrict, and each poſſeſſed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congreſs, five of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion to ſerve as aforeſaid; and whenever a vacancy ſhall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the houſe of repreſentatives ſhall nominate two perſons, qualified as aforeſaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congreſs, one of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion for the reſidue of the term; and every five years, four months at leaſt before the expiration of the time of ſervice of the members of council, the ſaid houſe ſhall nominate ten perſons, qualified as aforeſaid, and return their names to Congreſs, five of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion to ſerve as members of the council five years, unleſs ſooner removed. And the governor, legiſlative council and houſe of repreſentatives, ſhall have authority to make laws in all caſes for the good government of the diſtrict, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance eſtabliſhed and declared. And all bills having paſſed by a majority in the houſe, and by a majority in the council, ſhall be referred to the governor for his aſſent; but no bill or legiſlative act whatever ſhall be of any force without his aſſent. The governor ſhall have power to convene, prorogue and diſſolve the general aſſembly, when in his opinion it ſhall be expedient.

The governors, judges, legiſlative council, ſecretaries, and ſuch other officers as Congreſs ſhall appoint in the diſtrict, ſhall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office, the governor before the preſident of Congreſs, and all other officers before the governor. As ſoon as a legiſlature ſhall be formed in the diſtrict, the council and houſe, aſſembled in one room, ſhall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congreſs, who ſhall have a ſeat in Congreſs, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the baſis whereon theſe republics, their laws and conſtitutions, are erected; to fix and eſtabliſh thoſe principles as the baſis of all laws, conſtitutions and governments, which for ever hereafter ſhall be formed in the ſaid territory; to provide alſo for

the eſtabliſhments of ſtates, and permanent government therein, and for their admiſſion to ſhare in the fœderal councils on an equal footing with the original ſtates, at as early periods as may be conſiſtent with the general intereſt:

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That the following articles ſhall be conſidered as articles of compact between the original ſtates and the people and ſtates in ſaid territory, and forever remain unalterable, unleſs by common conſent, to wit:

Article 1ſt. No perſon, demeaning himſelf in a peaceable and orderly manner, ſhall ever be moleſted on account of the mode of his worſhip or religious ſentiments in ſaid territory.

Article 2d. The inhabitants of ſaid territory ſhall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate repreſentation of the people in the legiſlature, and of judicial proceedings according to the courſe of the common law; all perſons ſhall be bailable, unleſs for capital offences, where the proof ſhall be evident or the preſumption great: All fines ſhall be moderate, and no cruel nor unuſual puniſhments ſhall be inflicted; no man ſhall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers, or of the law of the land; and ſhould the public exigences make it neceſſary for the common preſervation to take any perſon's property, or to demand his particular ſervices, full compenſation ſhall be made for the ſame; and in the juſt preſervation of rights and property it is underſtood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the ſaid territory, that ſhall in any manner whatever interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide and without fraud previouſly formed.

Article 3d. Religion, morality and knowledge being neceſſary to good government and the happineſs of mankind, ſchools and the means of education ſhall for ever be encouraged; the utmoſt good faith ſhall always be obſerved towards the Indians; their lands and property ſhall never be taken from them without their conſent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never ſhall be invaded or diſturbed, unleſs in juſt and lawful wars authoriſed by Congreſs; but laws founded in juſtice and humanity ſhall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preſerving peace and friendſhip with them.

Article 4th. The ſaid territory, and the ſtates which may be formed therein, ſhall for ever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, ſubject to the articles of confederation, and to ſuch alterations therein as ſhall be conſtitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and ſettlers in ſaid territory ſhall be ſubject to pay a part of the fœderal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportionable part of the expences of government, to be apportioned on them by Congreſs, according to the ſame common rule and meaſure by which apportionments thereof ſhall be made on the other ſtates; and the taxes for paying their proportion ſhall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legiſlatures of the diſtrict or diſtricts or new ſtates, as in the original ſtates, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled. The legiſlatures of thoſe diſtricts or new ſtates ſhall never interfere with the primary diſpoſal of the ſoil by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, nor with any regulations Congreſs may find neceſſary for ſecuring the title in ſuch ſoil to the bona fide purchaſers. No tax ſhall be impoſed on lands the property of the United States; and in no caſe ſhall non-reſident proprietors be taxed higher than reſidents. The navigable waters leading into the Miſſiſippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the ſame, ſhall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the ſaid territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and thoſe of any other ſtates that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impoſt or duty therefor.

Article 5th. There ſhall be formed in the ſaid territory, not leſs than three nor more than five ſtates; and the boundaries of the ſtates, as ſoon as Virginia ſhall alter her act of ceſſion and conſent to the ſame, ſhall become fixed and eſtabliſhed as follows, to wit. The weſtern ſtate in the ſaid territory ſhall be bounded by the Miſſiſippi, the Ohio and Wabaſh rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabaſh and Poſt Vincent's due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the ſaid territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Miſſiſippi. The middle ſtate ſhall be bounded by the ſaid direct line, the Wabaſh, from Poſt Vincent's to the Ohio; by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the ſaid territorial line, and by the ſaid territorial line. The eaſtern ſtate ſhall be bounded by the laſt mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennſylvania and the ſaid territorial line: Provided however, and it is further underſtood and declared, that the boundaries of theſe three ſtates ſhall be ſubject ſo far to be altered, that if Congreſs ſhall hereafter find it expedient, they ſhall have authority to form one or two ſtates in that part of the ſaid territory which lies north of an eaſt and weſt line drawn thro' the ſoutherly bend or extreme of Lake Michigant; and whenever any of the ſaid ſtates ſhall have ſixty thouſand free inhabitants therein, ſuch ſtate ſhall be admitted by its delegates into the Congreſs of the United States, on an equal footing with the original ſtates in all reſpects whatever, and ſhall be at liberty to form a permanent conſtitution and ſtate government: Provided the conſtitution and government ſo to be formed ſhall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in theſe articles; and ſo far as it can be conſiſtent with the general intereſt of the confederacy, ſuch admiſſion ſhall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a leſs number of free inhabitants in the ſtate than ſixty thouſand.

Article 6th. There ſhall be neither ſlavery nor involuntary ſervitude in the ſaid territory, otherwiſe than in the puniſhment of crimes whereof the party ſhall have been duly convicted: Provided always, that any perſon eſcaping into the ſame, from whom labour or ſervitude is lawfully claimed in any of the original ſtates, ſuch fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the perſon claiming his or her labour or ſervice as aforeſaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the reſolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the ſubject of this ordinance, be, and the ſame are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

Done by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their ſovereignty and independence the twelfth.

U T R E C H T, May 3.

WE learn that a few days ſince a number of expreſſes, 17, according to report, were ſent from Nimeuguen to all the regiments in the provinces of Guelderland and Utrecht, ordering them to be in readineſs for marching upon the ſhorteſt notice, and that the inhabitants are directed to have their houſes ready for the removal of ordnance, &c. We can aſcribe theſe events to no other cauſe than a deſign to attack either the city of Utrecht, or that of Wyk; but a project of this kind is not likely to be attended with any ſucceſs, ſince the inhabitants have taken the moſt effectual precautions againſt a ſurprize.

May 10. Notwithſtanding all the promiſes of not ſending any more troops into the province, we yeſterday received accounts that the battalions of Van Efferen and Munſter were upon the march this way, upon which the council was ſummoned, when they were formally made acquainted that quarters had been ordered for four companies of the regiment of Van Efferen, two of which were to be quartered at Jutphaas, one at Meeren, and one at Harmelen, and other places, in ſuch a manner as to cut off all communication between this city and Holland. The council gave it as their opinion, that no troops ought to be quartered upon the diſtrict of this city without the permiſſion of the council; and as they perceived it was the poſſeſſion of the Sluys (by which all Holland could be laid under water) which was aimed at, they determined to ſend a corps of volunteers to that ſpot; upon which 1000 immediately offered their ſervices, but it was determined to ſend only a corps of 250 men, and 50 riflemen, with three pieces of cannon, under command of M. d'Averhoult, with orders to deſire the commander of the troops to quit the territory of this city, or in caſe of refuſal to repel force by force. Accordingly being arrived at the place, M. d'Averhoult ſent an officer for the abovementioned purpoſe, who received a very uncivil anſwer, and immediately returned; but was ſcarcely got half way back before orders were given to the troops to fire, by which M. Viſcher, commander of the riflemen, was killed. This bloody ſignal was ſufficient for the Burghers, who immediately fell upon the troops with uncommon bravery, and the action became general. M. d'Averhoult perceiving that the number of the enemy was greater than he had intelligence of, retreated as far as Jutphaas, where poſting himſelf advantageouſly, he continued the action, and obtained a compleat victory, having ſent, as a proof of it, ſome waggons loaded with arms, baggage, priſoners, the military cheſt, colours, and other trophies, to this city. This has greatly animated our Burghers, who were very anxious, and continually perplexed with various unfavourable accounts, till the waggons came up to the gates of the city. However, every peaceful man muſt lament that the flame of civil war has burſt forth; God only knows where it may end, and what will be the conſequences. The number of killed and wounded are not yet known.

May 13. The following is a liſt of our killed, and ſome of our wounded in the late action:---M. Cornelius Viſcher, Adjutant to M. d'Averhoult, killed on the firſt diſcharge; and B. Vlander Vleck, of the artillery, killed a ſhort time after. The wounded are, Van Schuppen, a bombardeer, who had his arm broken, and a bullet lodged in his breaſt. He continues in great danger at a houſe near the place of battle. Jacobus Eyſſelenberg, ſon of the city crier, a child of 12 years old, while ſupplying a cannon, was ſhot in the belly; and upon his return to the city at two o'clock in the morning, he aſcended an elevated ſpot, and exclaimed, "I am not yet dead, and am ſtill a patriot!"

In the late rencontre we took 27 priſoners, according to whoſe report about 100 men on their ſide were killed; and of the burgeſſes of this place ſeven are killed, and about 25 or 30 wounded. Among the booty obtained by the victors, are 30 officers cheſts, 260 muſkets, a great quantity of ammunition, &c. &c. together with the military cheſt, containing 40,000 florins.

Upon the arrival of the fugitives from the regiment of Van Efferen, at Viane, they were diſarmed, and detained priſoners of war.

May 16. The day before yeſterday a party of huſſars and about 40 or 45 of the chaſſeurs of Salm, had a ſmart ſkirmiſh with a detachment of cavalry from the regiment of Thuyl, when victory again declared in favor of the defenders of their country. The enemy fled after loſing ſeven or eight men, of whom two being dead and one mortally wounded, were brought to this city with ſixteen priſoners. A huſſar had his horſe killed under him; but the ſoldier who performed that exploit paid dear for his victory; for the diſmounted huſſar attacked his enemy ſword in hand, and having brought him from his horſe, mounted the animal, and joined his comrades in continuing the battle.

On the 14th, at 5 o'clock in the morning 20 huſſars and 20 jagers went out under the Comte de Witgenſtein, a relation to the Rhyngrave, and on the road to Zeiſt met a party of the regiment of Thuyl, when a ſkirmiſh enſued, which terminated in favor of the huſſars. However, as the Comte perceived a large detachment on the way to cut off his retreat back to the town, he thought proper to retire to an advantageous poſt, where he waited for the enemy, and in a ſecond action killed ſeveral, and ſent ſome priſoners home.

We learn that the council of ſtate have reſolved to commence a criminal proſecution againſt general Van Ryſſel, commander of the line on the frontiers of Holland.

May 17. We learn from the Hague, that the firmneſs of the province of Holland begins to produce ſome effect upon the aſſembly of the ſtates general. We are aſſured that letters have been, or at leaſt will be immediately written to the ſtates of Amersfort, urging them not to carry matters to further extremity, ſince the conſequence of purſuing their preſent meaſures will inevitably be a dreadful effuſion of human blood, without the probability of producing any real good.

We are informed from Guelderland, that the ſtates of that province, ſo far from adopting meaſures more humane and moderate than hitherto, perſevere in their ſchemes of violence and animoſity, ſo that there is no hope that a civil war can be avoided, or an inveterate contention with that tyrannical aſſembly, whoſe principles and ſentiments are in direct oppoſition to republican moderation.

H A G U E.

May 13. Yeſterday 100 men of the free corps of this place ſet out for Utrecht, burning with zeal, and inflexibly determined, if occaſion ſhall offer, to act with heroiſm equal to that diſplayed by their brethern of the above city. We find the detachment of the free corps of Rotterdam, Leyden, Amſterdam, Haarlem, &c. are compoſed of a number of men fully ſufficient to make the inſtruments of deſpotiſm repent their temerity.

General Van Ryſſel is taken under the eſpecial protection of the States of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland.

The Prince of Orange has written to the States General, informing them, that at the requiſition of the States of Utrecht (that is to ſay, thoſe of Amersfort) he has diſpatched patents to the regiments of the hereditary Prince, and to two ſquadrons of that of Thuyl, authoriſing them immediately to march into the above province, in oppoſition to the armed free corps. This letter is conſidered as an inſtance of prudent advice to the ſix provinces which have not agreed to the ſuſpenſion of the Captain General.

May 14. Laſt night an expreſs arrived here from Gen. Ryſſel, and one of the Adjutant-General to that commander. We learn, that all the officers of the regiment of Pallardy, in garriſon at Woerden, except only four or five, have refuſed to conform to the orders of the province, and have in conſequence been ſuſpended. This conduct of the officers of the above regiment had ſuch an effect upon the minds of a great part of the ſoldiers, that the majority of them mutinied and joined in the uſual exclamation of Oranje Boven. But by the care of the magiſtracy this momentary tumult was appeaſed. This day the States filled up the vacancies occaſioned by military diſobedience, ſo that the regiments will be immediately again compleat.

From the ſame place we learn, that moſt of the third battalion of the Grenier Walloons, commanded by M. de Citters, have alſo refuſed obedience, and it is intended that they ſhould be replaced by volunteers.

L O N D O N, May 17.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 9.

"We no longer entertain a doubt concerning the ambitious diſpoſitions of the Empreſs of Ruſſia; but we have many reaſpecting the ſucceſs that ſhe has promiſed herſelf from her enterprizes againſt the Turks. We know that the Porte has anſwered with much firmneſs the different pretenſions that were ſignified on the part of that ſovereign, and that the Sultan backs his juſt refuſal with a conſiderable army, in which they reckon a conſiderable number of foreign officers. Catharine II. on her ſide, is preparing to leave Kiow, to embark on the Dniper for Cherſon, where the Emperor is to meet her, as ſoon as the troubles that have ariſen in his ſtates of Hungary may permit him to continue his route. The numerous army which the Empreſs has in her train would render her march much more formidable, if almoſt all the powers of Europe, intereſted in oppoſing her deſigns, did not, in ſome meaſure, make a common cauſe with the Turks, and ſeem determined to defend him. The cabinet of Verſailles, whoſe political ſyſtem inclines towards the ways of conciliation, has nevertheleſs thought it prudent to render her meditation reſpectable, by ordering the armaments neceſſary for that purpoſe."

May 18. The intereſting and important intelligence (taken from the India Gazettes brought by the laſt ſhips from Bengal) ſhews that the troubles in India are encreaſing to a very alarming height.---The Mahrattas and Tippo Saib are at open war. The Myſore troops have received a check; and the Mahrattas, flushed with victory, are proceeding to attack Tippo's fortreſſes. The Nizam has already taken part with the Mahrattas; he is a very powerful Mahometan prince, and having hitherto been neuter in the late troubles, he comes now freſh into action, his coffers full of money, and his country full of people. The next ſhips will doubtleſs bring a further account of the progreſs of this new war, and which of the other country powers are taking, or preparing to take part in it. The Nizam appearing in it, certainly gives it a very formidable aſpect.

In forming an opinion on the extent, importance or duration of either, or both theſe wars, every man of the ſmalleſt penetration will turn his attention firſt towards France; for France is now, notwithſtanding the diviſions in her counſels about the mode of finance, in the happy, honorable and enviable ſituation, of having it in her power to exerciſe the office of arbitrator or fomenter, whenever ſhe chuſes to make her choice.

In India, if ſhe chuſes to ſupport Tippo Saib, her interference muſt inevitably extend the war, and involve Great Britain. There needs no argument to prove what is obvious to the plaineſt underſtanding. If, on the contrary, France chuſes to adopt a mediating character, ſhe can oblige Tippo to accept of peace.

Pretty nearly the ſame degree of influence France holds over the councils of the Turkiſh empire. If ſhe chuſes to eſpouſe the intereſt of the Grand Signior, (which for ſeveral years paſt ſhe has ſtrongly favoured) even though it were only privately, that circumſtance will inevitably induce the Emperor and others to take part; in the courſe of which, it is more than probable, ſhe will be eventually introduced. On the contrary, it is very likely that France may, by withdrawing her countenance totally from the Turk, oblige him to accept of the beſt terms he can get.

A letter dated Paris, May 7, and received on Wedneſday, via Holland, contains the following melancholy intelligence, imparted by one of the companions of monſ. de la Peyrouſe, during the latter's voyage round the world: it is dated Montelery, in New-California, September 18, 1786. "We were fondly congratulating each other on having travelled from one end of the world to the other, viſited whole generations of men hitherto unknown, and juſtly by us ſet down as barbarians, and reached the diſtant ſpot without the loſs of a ſingle man, when, on the thirteenth of July laſt, being in latitude -----, within 15 leagues of a port in North-America, an unexpected cataſtrophe hath plunged us into the deepeſt ſorrow. The ſea broke in with great violence at the entrance of the harbour, which formed a kind of a bar, more or leſs dangerous, according to the ſtate of the tide. In order to try the proper ſoundings, three boats were diſpatched under the command of Monſ. Deſcures, knight of St. Louis, to whom the commander in chief delivered proper inſtructions in writing. But whether they were ſtrictly obeyed, or whether the boats could not ſtem the current, and were carried off by its rapidity, we know not---the fact is, the one commanded by Monſ. Deſcures and another have never been heard of.---the third came back to bear the melancholy tidings of a cataſtrophe they had witneſſed, and which was not in their power to prevent; nor even could they afford any aſſiſtance to their unfortunate companions. By this ever lamentable event we have loſt 20 men, the oldeſt of them not yet in his 34th year, and ſix of our beſt and moſt zealous officers; amongſt theſe we have to deplore the death of the ſons of Monſ. de la Borde. They had left their country where they were to have lived in eaſe and opulence, to indulge a very laudable curioſity, but which hath proved ſo fatal to them. Though we cannot refuſe to ſo many departed friends and companions the tribute of tears which they are ſo juſtly entitled to, yet we are by no means diſcouraged, and after making an uſeleſs ſearch for the remains of our departed friends, our commander has weighed anchor, and to-morrow we leave this place to continue our voyage."

N A S S A U, June 9.

Tueſday laſt Mr. Dryſdale, in the Cuſtom-houſe tender Vigilant, returned from a cruiſe to windward, during which ſhe made the following ſeizures----The American ſchooner Friendſhip, Volans, of North-Carolina, which arrived here the 25th ult.---The French ſchooner Deux Amis, Mouras, of Aux Cayes---and the American ſloop Little Robert, Cannon, of New-York---The two laſt came in with the Vigilant.

On the 22d of May, the Vigilant's water being nearly expended, ſhe put into Turk's Iſland for a freſh ſupply. Immediately on her boat going aſhore a number of people aſſembled in a riotous manner on the beach; ſome of them dragged the ſailing maſter, Mr. Bowes, out of the boat, and abuſed him and ſeveral of the ſailors; they likewiſe inſulted and menaced Mr. Dryſdale, and ſwore that, in deſpite of all that he could do, they would have the Americans to trade with them as formerly. In all appearance they would have proceeded to ſtill greater outrages, had not a Britiſh man of war very opportunely hove in ſight, when they thought it moſt prudent to deſiſt. Effectual meaſures, it is confidently ſaid, will be immediately taken for bringing to a ſenſe of duty the perſons who had the temerity to be the principals in this daring inſult on government,

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Perkyoming and Skippack townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 12th of June laſt, a little, yelloviſh red COW, with ſome white under her belly, and ſome about her head. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 25. † JACOB UMSTAT.

BOSTON, *July* 14.

We hear that a volunteer convention was lately held at Chelmsford, in the county of Middlesex, to fabricate a petition to the governor, praying him to grant a pardon to Job Shattuck, a convict traitor. Circular letters to the Selectmen of the different towns, in that county, were sent, inclosing copies of a petition recommended to their patronage.—But, it is said, they met with small success. The very general disposition of the people was in favour of the laws. Several towns have treated the attempt with neglect. We are told that the selectmen of the respectable and patriotic town of Cambridge agreed upon an answer, which contains a protest against such an irregular meeting, for the purpose of reviewing public measures, and declares to them, that it ill became them as individuals to give their advice to the governor, especially in opposition to the general court, who on the 29th June pronounced any further act of grace to be inconsistent with the dignity of the government and the safety of the state—and that their whole knowledge of Shattuck's character is derived from the public investigation before the supreme court—and the result by no means gave them a favorable opinion of the man.

On Wednesday last the gentlemen selectmen, agreeably to ancient custom, visited the public schools of this metropolis, for the purpose of ascertaining what proficiency the youth under the respective masters had attained to since the last annual visitation. The FATHERS OF THE TOWN were accompanied on this pleasing occasion, by his excellency the governor, his honor the lieutenant-governor, several of the honorable council, and a number of other gentlemen, both in public and private life.——And perhaps it may not be too much to say that the specimens in the various branches of learning, exhibited by the scholars, were honorary to them and their preceptors, and gave great satisfaction to the very respectable visitors. The revolution of a year is so short, that the good effects of one examination evidently extends to that succeeding—and the laudable emulation which is hereby excited, and is in a great measure suspended on this salutary measure, produces the most encouraging exertions in the several schools. May these wise, benevolent institutions, which the wisdom and virtue of our venerable ancestors founded, be nursed and encouraged by us their posterity, that as we now celebrate their virtues while we derive such solid advantage from PUBLIC SEMINARIES of learning—our children, also favored with similar institutions, "*may rise up and call us blessed.*"

NEW-YORK, *July* 10.

Our solicitous and liberal friends and brethren in Halifax, New Scotland, it appears by their royal papers and private letters, of a late date, continue to evince their solicitude for the welfare and honor of the (to use their christening name) "disunited" States of America, in terms demonstrative of their unbounded benevolence of heart and universal philanthropy!! The happy culling talent of our brotherhood of the Type there is strongly manifested, in uniformly announcing to their readers (with an avidity and pleasure characteristic of a Demoniac) every paragraph or address from the States papers, which has the smallest tendency to display our unhinged, disordered situation, to the exclusion of every occurrence or detail of Britain's folly, illiberality and insults to America.

July 20. The arrival at Philadelphia of the delegates from New-Hampshire (who are now on their journey) will completely close the representation of the states in the federal convention, now convened in that city. *R. Island*, it is well known, has definitely denied meddling in affairs which so nearly concern the union, as the revision of the confederation; of course, is not to be numbered among the States of United America. Therefore, to consider the representation as compleat, is only exposing the folly of that state and expressing the wishes of all the rest. Such obstinacy and perverseness—such arrogance and self-importance, is not becoming a child of Columbia, and a younger sister. What then remains to be done, but for the other sisters, naturally affectionate, to deny her those enjoyments which themselves reciprocally share, and which *she once* merited—to cast her off—yea, verily, even from being of the sister-hood—and to forget that such a creature as *R——e I——d* ever existed!—To say, *let her alone, she is given to idols*, will not make compensation for the loss of our national honor and credit.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *July* 18.

A writer in a late paper, speaking of General Washington, says—A more finished character can scarcely be conceived, than that of the American Fabius.——Were I asked which is the finest *trait* in this great piece, I should answer without hesitation, his retiring at the moment he brought victory and independence to his country.

"From scenes of slaughter, where the sanguin'd heath
Is shook with battle, and is filled with death;
From shouting bands, tumultuous in applause,
From kindling states, ambitious of his laws,
He turn'd—What chief could, O Columbia! shine
With half the heaven-born dignity of thine?"

SPRINGFIELD, July 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort-Harmar to his friend in this town.

"*Head-quarters, at the mouth of Muskingum, May* 13, 1787.

"Our tawny neighbours still continue those practices of murder and rapine, which you know are habitual to an Indian; they are frequently stealing horses from the inhabitants on the frontiers, and have lately most barbarously murdered a number of families; what tribe they are of we cannot tell, but suppose them to be Cherokees, as that nation did not join in the treaty. We see them daily about the garrison, but they dare not meddle with a soldier. In short, we are not apprehensive of the least danger from them, for the garrison is well fortified and completely manned. We live in a world of wealth, and want for none of the common necessaries of life: venison, turkeys and partridges, with the best of vegetables, which our fertile gardens, with our own cultivation, afford us in the greatest plenty, are our common food."

WILMINGTON, *(Delaware)* July 18.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Eustatius, to his friend in Wilmington.

DEAR SIR, *St. Eustatius, 25th June*, 1787.

I WROTE you last by a Mr. ——, of this place, who would be able to satisfy you respecting the prohibition of importing to English islands from neutral or others. You will too have had advice of it from Europe, and perhaps in time to regulate the next voyage. It is vain to point out to you further than this. The armed vessels will be very rigid in their attention to smugglers, if occasion should require, but so many English vessels will be prepared for the American trade, that they will be fully supplied——if the convention does not impose some severe restrictions—true there will be a small trade left to two or three inconsiderable islands, but by no means adequate to half the American vessels. I am clear it is immaterial what name or appearance trade may have, it is the intention of the British parliament to distress us, and as we have not unanimity or spirit to oppose them, calculate for retirement——it is too extensive a field for me to speak particularly on——Adieu.

PHILADELPHIA July 25.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, July 17, 1787.

"We are all anxious to hear what the federal Convention are doing, and from their silence and secrecy are in hopes something will be done of future advantage to America. I pray, not only that a reform of our confederation may take place, but the defects of our statical government pointed out, and amendments recommended, so that we may be as much in unison with each other, as is compatible with our local situation and different habits of thinking. I remember reading in the debates of the British parliament, at the beginning of the late revolution, a speech of Lord Camden's, wherein he asserts the improbability of Great-Britain's losing America, unless by an oppression of an uncommon nature, for their different forms of government would naturally keep them in a mutual state of alienation. If such a recommendation takes place, a great many alterations in your constitution must be proposed, and some in ours, though as good a one as any on the continent on the whole. The election of the Sheriffs by the people we find to be a very bad part. I learn that Dr. Franklin attends the convention very constantly I am in hopes Mr. Adams's *defence* (as it is generally termed) but what I call his *condemnation* of our constitutions, will have a good effect in impressing the necessity of supplemental checks in our legislatures, and of cloathing our executives with additional power and respectability, so as to be adequate to every exigency."

It must seriously affect every humane mind, that in consequence of the barbarous treatment lately suffered by the poor old woman, called a *witch*, she died on Wednesday last. It is hoped that every step will be taken to bring the offenders to punishment, in justice to the wretched victim, as well as to the violated laws of reason and society.

The following is an authentic extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Dominica, to a friend in this city. It contains something to awaken the resentment, and to excite the genius of America. It proves that nations may feel the low *spite* of individuals, and it should instruct us to oppose with œconomy, industry and vigilance, the petulant politics of Britain. The resources of this continent were superior to her attacks in war, and, properly employed, must be superior to her attacks in peace.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dominica, dated June 25.

"Mr. R. who arrived here in the packet from England, about a week ago, brings an account of a bill having been brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Grenville, for making Roseau, in this island, Kingston, and three other ports in Jamaica, and New-Providence in the Bahama islands, free ports. It is probable the port at Grenada will likewise be opened; the American trade will derive no advantage from this alteration in our commercial system, as the vessels of those states are rigorously excluded from the *Free Ports*, while the French and Spanish will meet with considerable advantage from frequenting them. The same packet brought out instructions to the officers of the customs, not to admit American lumber or provisions in the English islands from foreign ports, although they might be imported in British bottoms: This regulation will materially affect, if not totally annihilate the trade of St Eustatius, and St. Bartholomew's; Martinique will likewise suffer considerably from this arrangement.

"I will make no comment or draw no consequences from the wisdom of the aforesaid plans, nor on the effects with which they are likely to be followed. Mr. Pitt seems to be possessed of the most liberal ideas respecting trade in general; his comprehensive mind begins to expand itself, opening channels for trade with all nations, except the United States of America."

At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, last Friday evening, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

Dr. R. B. Rogers, Dr. Casper Wister, Dr. Enoch Edwards, Col. John Bayard, Dr. William W. Smith, of this city.

Jonathan Williams, jun. Esq; of Boston, Massachusetts.

Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, Mr. John Hunter, Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, Mr. George Vaux, Surgeon, London.

Dr. Thomas White; Rev. Thomas Barnes, Manchester.

On Saturday evening arrived here, in eight days from Boston, the sloop Betsey, Captain Young, who informs that a Mr. Andrew Demier took passage with him for this city---that on Friday afternoon, the day before his arrival, being then off Bombayhook, the vessel under slow way, Mr. Demier went forward under pretence to ease himself, got over the bows of the vessel, and gradually lowered himself into the water. The Mate being on deck and hearing a noise in the water, instantly mustered the crew and threw the boat out; he came up near the quarter crotch, and the Captain threw the bite of the main sheet over him, which got under his arms, and with his own exertions might have saved him; but he disengaged himself from the rope and sunk again; after which diligent search was made with the boat, but without any further discovery. It is remarkable, that on the passage this man was several times heard to say he never should reach Philadelphia; and he once asked the Mate to *cut* his throat. He said he was born in England, though of French extraction. He wrote his name on the binnacle just before he went into the water; that upon the whole, it seems to appear a premeditated plan to put a period to his existence.

On Tuesday, the 17th instant, departed this life, in the forty-third year of his age, MR. JAMES WHITE, late a merchant, in the Northern-Liberties of Philadelphia. His remains were on the eighteenth interred in the Friends Burial Ground, attended by the amiable disconsolate partner of his bosom, with other weeping relations, and a large concourse of truly afflicted friends. He was a kind affectionate husband, a tender indulgent father, a good master, an agreeable companion, and a sincere friend. His ear was always attentive to the cries of the distressed; the beneficence of his soul far exceeded his abilities to give, therefore the poor never went empty away. He expired truly fulfilling the inimitable line of Mr. Pope.

An honest man's the noblest work of God.

On Saturday last was interred in the Burying Ground of the Society of people called Quakers, JOSEPH PEMBERTON, of the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, who for many years was a preceptor of youth; a man of a kind, generous, good disposition, ready to distribute, and willing to communicate, whose mind was affected with the degeneracy of the times.

From the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE, Vol. xxxv. page 156.

MR. URBAN,

BEING a constant reader of your Magazine, I am desirous, through its channel, to offer to the public (for the benefit of all those who are afflicted with that dreadful disease the stone and gravel) the following remedy, which was communicated to me by a gentleman in America.

My case was so bad, that I was scarce able to walk across my room; and when I turned in my bed, could find the stone roll in my bladder, which caused exquisite pain: I was so much dispirited as to have given up all hopes of cure (for I had tried the soap, and many other remedies) till I was directed by the aforesaid gentleman to drink a glass of cold spring-water (about a gill) the moment I rose in the morning; and the same, last thing before I went to bed at night. I followed this advice, and after a little trial found myself better, and, by a continuance, am so entirely free from that disorder, that I can ride over the roughest roads, or use any sort of exercise, without the least pain or inconvenience.

What has become of the stone I so long felt in my bladder I know not, but suppose it is dissolved, and came away, by the great quantity of sand voided at sundry times; for it is certain I have none now. As I am often troubled with the gout, I abstain from drinking water while this is upon me, after which I find a return of the gravel; but, upon drinking the water again, am presently relieved; wherefore I am determined to continue the use of it during my life.

Yours, &c. S. TURNER.

P. S. All stale liquors I believe very prejudicial; the beer I drink is seldom older than six weeks.

By late accounts from Europe we learn that the contending parties in Holland have met each other in the field, and that the flame of civil war now rages in that unhappy country.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, May 14.

"Yesterday the Rhyngrave, with 30 Hussars, went out as far as Zeist reconnoitring, and picked up two corporals and five men of the regiment of Munster. There were some Amersfort horse also put upon the same purpose, who fled at the sight of the Hussars.

"This afternoon the Cuirassiers of Salem entered this city. General quarters for the troops have been ordered by publication, and it is said, those who had none of the auxiliaries quartered upon them will now have troops.

"This evening a skirmish took place between some of our hussars and some horse of the enemy, both probably out upon a foraging party. The horsemen have been brought in here prisoners, with one dead man. Our whole city is in motion. All the hussars and riflemen are this instant going out. It is said that five dead horsemen, and several wounded prisoners, are on their way hither.

"The Dutch militia are very busy strengthening themselves at the Ferry, in the neighbourhood of the Sluys in question.

"It is reported, that some regiments are ordered to march hither from Nimeguen."

Thursday last arrived in this port, in the schooner Nassau, from New-Providence, Captain William Cannon and son, late of the sloop Little Robert, of New York. Captain Cannon sailed from the last mentioned port in January last, bound on a trading voyage to the West-Indies. On the 30th of May, being then at anchor near the island of Heneaga, in company with the French schooner Deux Amis, about eleven at night Captain Cannon's sloop, then bound to New-York, was suddenly boarded and taken by the armed schooner's boat, the Vigilant, belonging to New-Providence. The assailants, upon coming on board, instantly shot one man dead, by name John Rodon, badly wounded another, and Captain Cannon was very near losing his own life, by the violence of these unprincipled ruffians. The American and French vessels were then both carried to New-Providence, and condemned, with the cargo, consisting of sugar, coffee, molasses, hides, cotton and cocoa. Another vessel, a schooner, called the Friendship, Captain Vallance, of this port, was also captured, at least 20 leagues distant from Turks-Island, having taken a cargo of salt from thence. This was reported to the aforementioned custom-house vessel, who thereupon pursued the Friendship, and captured her: Both vessel and cargo are condemned. The schooner Vigilant is an American built vessel, and has no British register; in consequence of an act of Parliament not long since made, she is now therefore up for sale on that account. It is thought strange, however, (says an observer) that a vessel legally incapacitated from holding a British register (as being built in the United States) should nevertheless be allowed a commission to capture other vessels. At the time she took Captain Cannon's sloop and the Deux Amis, she was under the command of one Tatnall, a legitimate son of the very *worthy, honest, upright* and *disinterested* Admiralty Judge Tatnall, of New-Providence.------Captain Cannon further relates, that notwithstanding his active, long, and well known attachment to the United States, he met with very polite usage in general from the inhabitants of Nassau, some of whom seemed inclinable to assist him in re-purchasing his vessel; but he soon found to his mortification, that the real day of sale would not come on during his continuance on the island of Providence. He confirms the account of the great discontents among the Bermudians, on account of the prohibitory act relative to wrecking---that all business is at a stand at Providence, many hundreds of negroes being unemployed, and absolutely perishing of want; while schemes of plunder and piracy are constantly disclosing themselves among the no less miserable refugees, who bid fair, if countenanced by Great-Britain, to be as troublesome in the western parts of the Atlantic, as ever the Barbary corsairs were on the Mediterranean.

*** The Ship Swallow's Letter Bag, for London, will be taken from the Post-Office, on Friday evening, the 27th instant, at five o'clock.

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For JUNE, 1787,

CONTAINING,

A TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to the firſt volume---and a liſt of ſubſcribers.

In this number is given, entire, "An Enquiry into the Principles on which a Commercial Syſtem for the United States ſhould be founded." By F. C. Eſq.

It alſo contains Colonel Hamilton's Speech in the Aſſembly of New-York, on the propriety of inveſting Congreſs with power to levy the impoſt.

Said Carey means to go to Lewiſtown, in a few days, for the benefit of his health. All perſons having any demands againſt him, are requeſted to preſent their accounts for payment---thoſe indebted to him, will oblige him, by diſcharging their reſpective arrears. During his abſence, Mr. Henry Rice, of Market-ſtreet, will be empowered to tranſact all his buſineſs.

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3/9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 4th inſt. an apprentice lad, named James Bluet, about 17 years of age, by trade a cordwainer, about five feet four inches high; had on when he went away, a check ſhirt and trowſers, claret coloured jacket without ſleeves, and a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him home, ſhall have ONE SHILLING reward, paid by GEORGE MARCLAY, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday, the 1ſt inſtant, an Iriſh SERVANT LAD, named Hugh Wilſon, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, much pitted with the ſmall pox; had on when he went away, a linen coat and waiſtcoat, of a copperas colour, tow trowſers, an old pair of ſhoes, and felt hat half worn. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges' paid by

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, July 5, 1787. STEPHEN LOVE.

Bank of North-America.

July 2, 1787.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the capital ſtock was declared for the laſt ſix months, and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

BENJAMIN SCULL,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Fourth-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where he carries on the Hatting Buſineſs in all its Branches. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. ‡

N. B. Orders from the country will be carefully executed.

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At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch SERVANT MAN named Johan Henry Henning, appears to be about 45 years of age, is a middle ſized well ſet man, profeſſes to be a tallow chandler by trade, underſtands but little of the Engliſh language, having been purchaſed from on ſhip board laſt fall. The fore part of his head is bald, his hair thin, of a light colour, and uſually combed back. How he is appareled is uncertain, as he left his uſual clothing behind him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

¶ SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT noted Tavern, the ſign of the BLACK HORSE, at Frankford bridge, containing 40 acres of good Land, with convenient ſtabling and ſheds. This ſtand is very ſuitable for a ſtore or lumber yard. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber. on the premiſes. JOHN STEEL.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by *their humble ſervant,*

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Tavern and Farm, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, ſituate on the main road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 26 miles from the city, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, late the property of John Kerlin, deceaſed. It is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe. The farm contains 152 acres, and the ſoil is good for any kind of grain. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM KERLIN,)
ADAM CLAMPFFER, and) Adminiſtrators.
JOHN SMITH,)

Cheſter county, June 30, 1787.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for payment.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe, New-York, On Wedneſday, the 1ſt of Auguſt next,

That beautiful bright bay Horſe, called

Young HIGH-FLIER,

The property of John Knight and Joſeph Fox,

IMPORTED from England laſt November, now covering at Captain Dawſon's, at Brooklyne, Long-Iſland; he is four years old this graſs, fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, handſomely marked, moves to the admiration of all who ſee him, and allowed by good judges to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any horſe ever imported in theſe States. June 22.

N. B. The money to be paid at the time of ſale. ¶5w

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mills,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their ſtore, in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muſcovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork,

And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6 w. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, an indented German SERVANT MAN, named Lewis Jeck, a baker by trade, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has ſhort black hair, a full broad face, thick lips, is addicted to liquor. He ſpeaks very little Engliſh, and came to this country laſt fall. He underſtands a little of dying of hats. Had on, when he went away, a dark blue cloth coat, lately turned, a blue and white ſtriped flowered double breaſted jacket, a white ſhirt, a new pair of ſheepſkin breeches, brown thread ſtockings, and a caſtor hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1787. CONRAD ABEL.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers, Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its varous branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world, the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The higheſt price given for any part of old engine works.

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and farſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, at the Rum-hill Falls on Schuylkill, a ſorrel MARE, 14 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, a blaze in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 26, 1787. ¶ JACOB KEG.

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